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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Drought Cuts Into U. S. Wheat

Justice Hughes Talks Crime

Irish State May Lower Taxes

Japan Plans Fighting Moves

Liberia Must Face the League

Gandhi Refuses Plane to Walk

WASHINGTON foresees a sharp reduction in the American wheat crop as hot dust storms sweep over the drought-ridden Middle West. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says the condition is unprecedented, since drought in May is practically unknown in the grain states. The dry weather has deteriorated winter wheat, prevented germination of late spring wheat, and retarded corn planting. Farmers' wells and streams are drying and feed supplies dwindling. Plagues of grasshoppers and chinch bugs appear. Already farmers are denouncing the restrictive program of the AAA. Allotting nature the exact part it is to play in production is of course hazardous business—The grain farmer needs now the clearest thinking that can be done on the crop question.

¶ Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes tells the American Law Institute "robust civic sentiment," aided by "better elements in the legal profession," must save the United States from crime. Roots of the evils besetting detection and punishment strike deep into the social soil. Rules of procedure must be simplified, but more, aroused public sentiment, dominated by a sense of justice, must bring intelligent laws and impartial execution—The people, helped by the lawyers, he indicates, can punish and halt crime.

¶ The Irish Free State wonders whether a real or a paper surplus is behind proposed tax cuts. The budget statement says last year ended with a credit balance of £1,355,000, with the current year doing better. Thus income and tea taxes are to be reduced, outdoor sports exempted, widows' and orphans' pensions established. While the Finance Minister talks of financial strength, the opposition asks why £7,000,000 had to be borrowed—Figures are facts, says Government; fiction, says Opposition, and so—

¶ Japan makes moves in its complicated affairs. Tokyo maps its trade war with Britain, asserting confidence of victory and thereby strengthening Japan as an industrial nation. Besides protesting alleged infringement of treaty rights, Japan will go after trade with British dominions not following the mother country's quota lead. Tokyo gives notice of a probable warning to China and the League of the advisability of suspension of League aid to China through Dr. Ludwig Rajchman—Japan must make many moves to maintain the rôle of master of the Far East.

¶ China commemorates with indignation the nineteenth anniversary of an agreement basing many of its present troubles. This is Japan's famous 21 demands signed in 1915 by Yuan Shi-kai, then China's dictator. The Shanghai celebration holds that the dictator acted in spite of opposition of Parliament and people to further his hope of becoming Emperor. But while a handful of leaders wax indignant, the bulk of the Chinese know nothing of this indignation, nothing of its cause—Can any foreign power ever swallow so vast, so unknowing a horde?

¶ Liberia, African Negro republic, must face the League of Nations Council on May 14 and its expulsion may be demanded. Liberia has been in a long controversy and it presents a striking example of the perversity of human nature. Its founding after the Civil War was accomplished by the United States to provide a refuge for black people who had been in human bondage. The League today has two main complaints—One is that the Liberians stubbornly hold to and work slaves.

¶ Paris hears newspaper distortion of news and gangster films denounced by the Federation of American Women's Clubs. Mrs. Richard Gutmann of Vienna says newspaper stories misrepresenting the Socialist rebellion cost Austria the world's sympathy. Mrs. Egmont Tresckow of Zagreb says Yugoslavs who view American films wouldn't go to America, believing the country in the hands of gangsters. Committees will protest to news agencies, to Hollywood. Inaccurate news is bad—Those outrageous films, convincingly acted, sear falsities into the world's consciousness.

¶ India sees Mahatma Gandhi make another interesting decision. Recent native attacks on him and "the terrific noise that was driving me mad," caused him to give up travel by trains and motorcars. His enthusiastic followers proposed an airplane. No, he now announces; he will walk. His reply to high-speed transportation by electing to use his own feet is like his replying to a machine age by setting up his primitive spinning wheel. But somehow the strange Gandhi makes hand spindle or sandaled foot serve—With them he stirs the imagination of a world.

Tackle Control of Liquor Under Repeal

Wide World

Enforcement Officers Start Drive on Bootleggers

Arthur J. Mellott (Left), New Head of Government Forces, Talks Over Plans With Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Federal Agencies Unite for Attack On Illicit Drink

Task Again Placed in Branch of Department of the Treasury

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10 — The Federal Government today tackled the problem of liquor control with a new setup, back again in its old home—the Treasury.

This time the force's job is to "enforce" not prohibition, but repeal. Its enemy, the bootlegger, has not changed much either in numbers or tactics, however.

Mr. Arthur J. Mellott, former state and federal prosecuting attorney in Kansas City, Kan., becomes Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in charge of a new bureau—the alcohol tax unit, adding one more name to the list of men who have instituted onslaughts against the bootlegger since he came into existence.

Frequent Changes Made

Under John F. Kramer, who served from 1920 to 1921, Roy A. Haynes, 1921-27, Dr. James M. Doran, 1927-1930, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, 1930-33, and the two men who have already served in this Administration, Maj. A. V. Dalrymple, and John S. Hurley, the enforcement agency of the Federal Government has evolved from a branch of the division of internal revenue to the bureau of prohibition under the Treasury, to a separate bureau under the Justice Department to a branch of the Justice Department's bureau of investigation. Today it goes back where it started.

A force of nearly 4000 is being mobilized under Mr. Mellott for the enforcement job. More than 600 former prohibition agents were switched over today from the Justice Department to the Treasury. Mr. Mellott expects to organize a total field force of about 1850 agents to track down bootleggers and illicit distillers. Mr. Hurley has been temporarily designated as Mr. Mellott's special assistant.

In addition there will be inspectors to check up on the liquor industry, staffs to issue permits as well as clerks and office workers. The field agents will be under the direct command of Capt. William R. Sayles, naval officer.

Backed by Public Opinion

Mr. Mellott says that he "never touches a drop" of liquor, but he adds that he is not a "fanatic" dry. He knows the job he is tackling is a large one, but he believes it will be easier than enforcing prohibition, because he will have a large measure of public opinion behind him. He is a Mason and a Methodist.

Meanwhile the coast guard is organizing to make a new drive against smugglers who are attempting to avoid paying the tariff of $5 a gallon on legal imports. Twenty-seven new seaplanes and amphibians have been purchased with public-works money.

Also coöperating in the drive against the bootlegger is the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, headed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate Jr. This branch of the government which was new with repeal, concerns itself with liquor codes.

Yale '24 Supports President And His Policies, Survey Says, But Capitalism Shows Better

Leather Workers Throw Stones at Only Plant in Peabody That Hasn't Ended Strike; 'Springer Tunnel' Proposed as Name

Men 10 years out of conservative Yale should have conservative opinions, be free of post-commencement snap judgment. With President Roosevelt's New Deal under fire, the class of 1924 has surveyed its members, today announced the following results:

1. In case of another war, only 57 per cent would fight.
2. Only 37 per cent voted for Roosevelt. Today 68 per cent would vote for him.
3. Favoring Russian recognition, 83 per cent.
4. For the NRA, 70 per cent.
5. For the New Deal, 65 per cent.
6. Favoring permanent unemployment relief, 50 per cent.
7. For the capitalistic system, 84 per cent.
8. Financial personalities: J. P. Morgan, approved by 72 per cent; Albert H. Wiggin, disapproved by 85 per cent; Samuel Insull disapproved by 89 per cent.

Cities

Springer Tunnel

New York named its great vehicular tunnel after Holland, its builder. The new, still unfinished Boston-to-East Boston vehicular tunnel is the work of the late Chief Engineer Ernest Roger Springer. Today Representative Christian Herter of Boston presented a bill in the Legislature asking that the new project be named Springer Tunnel.

Other Springer achievements presented by the Metropolitan Improvement Association which sponsors the Herter request: Cambridge Subway, Dorchester Extension, Arlington and Kenmore station in the Boylston Street Subway.

Passed up by the association were such names as Calvin Coolidge, John Hancock, Samuel Adams and James M. Curley. Reason: These men are best remembered according to their worth in other ways. A tunnel should be named for an engineer.

Political Zoo

Political opponents keep things hot for any Mayor. Seldom is the opportunity given to call them names in a nice manner, above the political border line. Yesterday a letter came to Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge from Texas offering to sell or trade wild animals for the Cambridge "Zoo."

Innocently stated Mayor Russell, "We have a very fine collection of laughing hyenas and cockeyed bulls . . . a surplus . . . of wild bores (correct) an unlimited number of backslung ducks and every variety of weasel."

Strikes

Some Holdout

One lone Peabody concern today remained uncompromising in the leather strike. All the rest of the concerns in the cities and towns affected have affixed their signatures to the agreement approved by the National Leather Workers Association.

The B. E. Cox Leather Company, 200 workers, claiming an older agreement with another union, continues to balk at the new one. Leather workers throw stones at the Cox plant and its workers. The company retaliates with injunctions and contempt of court proceedings.

But peace reigns elsewhere.

Word Walkout

Last night the night crew of the Remington Noiseless Typewriter Company walked out in sympathy with issues raised by workers in other of the company's factories.

This walkout centers around a lack of words. Since the workers accepted an agreement, they claim the words "union" and "union organization" have been deleted. So 1700 workers delete themselves from their jobs.

A Day to Ponder

Amoskeag's one day of peace ended yesterday, showing big results for the textile city of Manchester, N. H.

The day allowed the malcontents time to think it over and listen to advice of labor leaders. Then workers met and voted. All votes showed a desire to accept the agreement handed down by Washington which had started a vociferous minority on the war path.

Ten thousand workers went back to their jobs this morning.

Crime

Little Men

Only the little fellows are paying so far in Boston's pursuit of the rubber stamp racket that gives counterfeit approval to welfare cardholders, gives them pay without work. The owner of the hand that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Paper Windows Better Than Glass, Chinese Research Workers Declare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Chinese paper windows may soon become the vogue in western countries, it is believed by research workers in the department of physics at Yenching University here.

According to detailed studies made by Mr. Chen Shang-yi, under the direction of Prof. William Band, the highly beneficial ultraviolet rays found in solar radiation penetrate the Chinese paper window to a degree of 40 per cent. Such rays are entirely excluded by glass, it is stated.

In Europe and America large sums have been expended in the search for some material which will admit the ultraviolet rays into the interiors of homes, schools, offices and factories. So far the only satisfactory material discovered has been a specially treated glass, the cost of which is, however, far beyond the means of the average person.

Another advantage of the paper window, Mr. Chen claims, is that the sun's rays are diffused to all parts of the room, whereas in the case of glass windows only the section of the room directly within range of the concentrated ray is solarized.

Mr. Chen is also conducting tests to prove that the paper window admits heat rays to a greater extent than does glass. The final results of his experiments will be prepared for publication in scientific journals.

Byrd Enjoys Exile, Little America Hears

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, May 10 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—Admiral Richard E. Byrd, isolated 124 miles south of here, keeps in touch with this base and the world by working a wireless key.

The temperature in the shack which is his home and workshop remains at about 20 degrees above zero, while outside temperatures range from 40 to 61 degrees below, he reported May 8. "I am enjoying myself," he stated. "Besides, the meteorological observations keep me busy."

At the base here the expedition has completed the building of "Dog Town," a system of tunnels and excavations in the snow to quarter the 126 huskies brought to the south polar region.

English Town Ships Stone To American Namesake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENILWORTH, Eng. — A stone from the ancient ruins of Kenilworth Abbey is to cross the Atlantic to the United States to be used in the building of a new library in Kenilworth, N. J.

A letter from the borough of Kenilworth was received by the urban council here asking for something connected with the mother town. It has been decided to send the crest of the Kenilworth Council to the town's American namesake, together with a stone from the abbey, which was founded in the twelfth century and only fragments of which are now in existence. Much more remains of Kenilworth Castle, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's well-known book.

Burns Pushed For Governor By Liberals

Labor Leaders to Support Superior Court Judge in Massachusetts

Move Hits Bacon

Meeting of Combined Forces Likely Also to Oppose Ely for Reëlection

Judge John J. Burns of the Superior Court and chairman of the Regional Labor Board under the NRA will be thrust before the so-called liberal groups of Massachusetts tonight with the challenge that they indorse him as their choice for Governor of the State.

Judge Burns' name will be submitted tonight at a meeting of labor and liberal groups bent on federating their strength in protest against reactionary legislation and in behalf of social insurance measures.

Certain labor leaders announced today their intention to seek the support of this movement for Judge Burns, and also to ask the meeting to go on record as definitely opposed to the candidacy of either Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon or Governor Ely.

These Labor leaders have two reasons for this action.

First, they are convinced that Judge Burns, of all available candidates, would be most acceptable to a truly liberal movement, and that the records of Bacon and Ely disqualify them from receiving the support of sincere liberals.

In the second place the labor leaders planning this action believe it would test the sincerity of the sponsors of the meeting.

There has been some suspicion in some quarters that the proposed amalgamation of liberal forces is really a stratagem to swing liberal support to Mr. Bacon, who does not at the present enjoy the backing of the liberal element. People who have these suspicions declare some of Mr. Bacon's friends are really back of this undertaking.

Certain Labor leaders reason that a liberal movement that is sincere cannot object to supporting Judge Burns nor opposing Governor Ely and Mr. Bacon.

Labor men are also determined to insist upon judging political candidates on their records, rather than upon their present avowed viewpoints. This obviously is another effort to checkmate Mr. Bacon,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Ely Attack on NRA Ineffective, Affirms Labor Organizer

Governor Ely, in urging the abandonment of the New Deal policies, is not taking into the account the determination and power of labor, which will never permit the basis of the recovery program to be scrapped, according to Mr. Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer for the A. F. of L., who said it is not within the power of politicians or of business leaders to step out from under the New Deal.

Organization of labor has progressed so far, he said, that the workers can continue to enforce the standards of the NRA after it has been pronounced formally at an end.

Tallying up results of organization efforts in Connecticut, he estimated that the first year of the New Deal has yielded 60,000 new recruits for the A. F. of L. He has just come from that State and reports a strong move against the Manufacturing Association, which, he stated, has long thwarted labor organization in that State.

Labor believes that it has won a major point in the attainment of an agreement with the Underwood Eliott Fisher Co. makers of typewriters, whereby 4700 men will probably be brought into the Federation.

In the Connecticut textile field alone the ranks of organized workers have been swollen from 5000 to 35,000. Contrary to the usual assumption, the Federation has found a place for the unskilled laborer as well as the skilled, Mr. Fenton said.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, May 10, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
News of Sports—Page 14

Features

The Home Forum 9
Balance
[With Norwegian Translation]
Lecture on Christian Science 8
Radio Time-Table 10
Weather 10
Events Tonight 10
The Young Folks' Page 11
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Things Present

The Chinese coolie, who earns perhaps as many cents as the reader earns dollars, manages to wring an enjoyment out of life because of the tiny things vastly magnified. There is food for though: in "Æsthetics for the Chinese Coolie," on the Editorial Page.

After reading the second letter in the Mail Bag, on the Young Folks' Page, other enterprising youngsters may decide to go and do likewise.

Bird lovers will enjoy "Rapity-Rapity-Rapity-Rap," on the Home Forum Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday, on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the third article in the "How to Play Better Golf" series.

Tomorrow's regular features include: Women's Activities Page, a Parable of Safed the Sage, and a Monitor Camera Club layout.

Hughes Urges People to Rise And Drive Criminal to Cover; States Act to Cleanse Bar

Way of Crooked Lawyer Gradually Being Made Harder Everywhere

Legislatures Put Teeth in Control

Much, However, Lacking in Securing Speedy Disbarment When Justified

The American Bar, may it please the court, is undertaking a purging of its ranks. It is ready to call witnesses to prove its sincerity and record its success.

Some weeks ago Mr. Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, broadcast an appeal for lawyers' associations to "clean house" among their members. Reports in response to inquiries made in all parts of the country by The Christian Science Monitor indicate that the plea not only was heard, but that perhaps it had been anticipated.

Organizations in at least 16 states have begun, or already had under way, broad programs aiming at elimination of members guilty of dishonest or unethical conduct, and a general boosting of the standards of the profession.

Nearly 200 lawyers have been disbarred or dismissed within the past few years. Hundreds more now have their cases before tribunals composed of their own colleagues.

New organizations have been formed. New laws have been enacted. Old laws have been enforced. Requirements have been stiffened. From New York to California the housecleaning goes on.

The Court of Public Opinion ordered the purging. But the bar itself has undertaken its own job of scrubbing. And so far it has done a pretty good job.

And as a means of making more widely effective the work of state groups, the American Bar Association is seeking some plan whereby lawyers who are disbarred in one state can be prevented from hanging out their shingles in another. A clearing house of information is one means proposed.

The witnesses:

Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—About 15 disbarment proceedings against lawyers accused of "sharp practice" are pending in the courts here. Most of the cases were investigated and instituted by the grievance committee of the Cleveland Bar Association, which for years has worked to rid the bar of undesirables.

The committee meets once a week and in the course of a year hears an average of 400 complaints which result in an average of 10 to 15 disbarments annually.

The cases now pending, some of which have been carried on to the court of appeals, involve tampering with witnesses, failing to account for funds, embezzling money, and soliciting cases.

The association has two other committees working to raise the level of legal ethics. One is concerned exclusively with running down "fee splitting" lawyers. The other is an ethics advisory body which advises lawyers conducting particular cases as to the ethical standards required of them.

Illinois

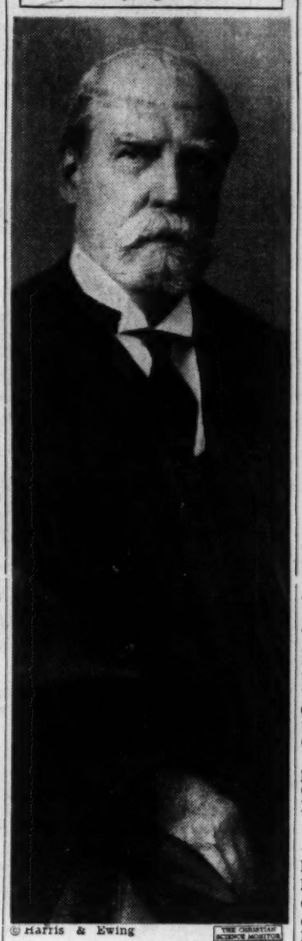
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Chicago has found an effective way of dealing with the lawyer criminal, as witnessed by the fact that 30 local lawyers have been disbarred in a little over a year and others have been suspended.

The new system through which the members of a Chicago Bar Association committee serve as commissioners of the Supreme Court of Illinois in hearing and filing complaints against lawyers, is proving a great aid, according to Mr. John L. Fogle, attorney for the bar organization. In only one other state is there

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Rallying Point



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Charles E. Hughes

Chief Justice of the United States

Anti-Arms Group Wins Its Battle On Machine Guns

House Committee Turns Now to Revolver and Pistols Clause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Administration leaders declared today that opposition to the anti-machine gun feature of the proposed new national firearms law had collapsed and that resistance was now being concentrated on provisions relating to revolvers and pistols.

The House Ways and Means Committee, before which this anti-crime bill, sponsored by the Department of Justice, has been delayed, went into action again today, and heard Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of the anti-kidnaping activity of the Justice Department, sponsor the measure while various organizations hostile to the bill opposed it.

Mr. Keenan advocated retaining all features of the bill with "teeth," while opponents concentrated on the sections requiring regulation of revolvers, declaring personal liberty would be infringed by efforts to control these weapons.

See Eventual Passage

So far as the machine-gun provision goes, it is now generally believed that a measure carrying some sort of regulation will be passed through Congress at this session, under insistent pressure of the Administration.

Opponents of the anti-machine gun section had the ground knocked

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Lawyer Is Put in His Place

The lawyer's place in society was well defined in an opinion uttered recently by the St. Louis Circuit Court of Appeals in ordering the disbarment of an attorney. It said, in part:

Now, while a lawyer is not a public officer in the constitutional or statutory sense of the term, he is an officer of the court, and as such owes a definite obligation to the public. . . . His license to engage in the practice of the law is his, not of right, but as a privilege granted him by the state, which comes to him burdened with conditions of subsequent good behavior and professional integrity. . . .

So great in his responsibility in things political, acting through the judiciary which is his own special sphere in government, that no legislation, no matter how far-reaching or salutary to the common good of the whole people, can become a fixed and permanent part of our governmental scheme until it has first received the judicial benediction of the highest court in the land.

And, in a more special and personal way, it is his continuing duty to maintain the high purposes and functions of both bench and bar as instruments of fair dealing between man and man. . . .

The future of the nation depends very largely upon the maintenance of justice pure and undefiled; and the conduct of the lawyer must support and create confidence in the public mind in the administration of justice, and not be of a character to bring reproach upon the legal profession or to alienate the favorable opinion which the public should entertain concerning it.

Failing in this, it is not only within the power, it is the duty of the court to remove the lawyer who is false to his trust from the ranks of the profesion to the end that the courts, the administration of justice and the public at large may be protected against him.

Cure for Growing Crime, Chief Justice Says, Lies With People

Puts Burden On Better Elements

Heaviest Load in Guiding Public Sentiment Given to Lawyers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Discussing remedies for the country's high crime rate, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, before the annual meeting of the American Law Institute, today, urged the need of a "robust civic sentiment," coupled with greater activity by the better elements in the legal profession.

"One rises from a close study of any part of this problem," he declared, "with a fresh realization that the roots of the evils which beset the detection and punishment of crime strike deep into the social soil.

"The primary need is a robust civic sentiment, dominated by a sense of justice, which demands intelligence in the making of laws and impartiality in their execution, which is the determined foe of graft and every form of official delinquency as well as outstanding breaches of the criminal law."

All social agencies must play their part in cultivating this sentiment, the Chief Justice said, but in particular it is the field of the lawyers.

Bar Mostly Responsible

"The bar, by reason of its expert knowledge and specialized experience has the heaviest responsibility. The difficulty lies in securing the cooperation of the most learned, enlightened, and experienced members of the bar in meeting that responsibility."

He declared the best feature of the American Law Institute is the leadership created by bringing together heads of the bar, bench, and law schools. The work should be continued and broadened, he declared, as one of the parts of the fight on crime.

"As you approach the completion of your vast labors, in the restatement of the law," he continued, "I trust that you will contemplate the continued maintenance of your organization and carry forward your efforts for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice. You have already set yourselves to that work in formulating a code of criminal procedure. I trust that this is but a preliminary to a larger task in relation to the substantive criminal law and in conducting the researches which must furnish the basis for sound corrective measures suited to the conditions of our day."

Hints at State Laxity

The Chief Justice devoted the major part of his speech to related aspects of the crime problem, after a preliminary explanation of the machinery by which the Supreme Court now deals with the flood of writs of certiorari, asking for review of cases. He praised the new rules of procedure just promulgated by the Supreme Court for all federal courts, cutting down the amount of time permitted for appeals in criminal cases.

To a good many people in the audience, the Chief Justice seemed to be comparing the quickness and speed of federal courts in this respect, with the relative delay in many state courts, not possessed of the so-called "rule-making power" by which Congress has recently put into the high court's hands the authority to put its own house in order. There was a "failure of the public," he said, "to put the responsibility where it belongs.

"The delinquencies of one state," he pointed out, "should not be charged to another state, and those of the states should not be charged against the federal courts. In this country, intelligent campaigns in the administration of criminal justice must be conducted on many fronts, under diverse conditions. Indiscriminate criticism is futile."

Ends Delay on Appeals

So far as the federal courts are concerned, he continued, the new rules on appeals have ended delay in after-verdict proceedings. So far, authority of the Supreme Court to make its own rules has been extended by Congress to cover only this one field. At the close of last year, in which 73,207 convictions were obtained, only 106 criminal appeals were pending, he said.

"Experience shows," he continued, "that rules of procedure should be as simple as possible. Numerous and involved procedural requirements, with the force of statutes, breed controversial questions. The necessary flexibility of procedure under judicial guidance is lost in a maze of technicalities.

"It must always be borne in mind that no system can be better than its administration, and no rules of practice can take the place of alert and competent judges. Rules should definitely fix responsibility and give opportunity for effective supervision suited to the case."

On Right Road, He Says

Speaking in general terms of the crime problem, the Chief Justice said, at one point in his speech:

"I note with keen interest the attention that this institute is giving

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Scriptural Study Offered as Basis Of Governments

World Brotherhood and Men's Bible Classes Agree on Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — An international pact to further Scriptural knowledge as the foundation stone for sound government was signed here recently.

The World Brotherhood Federation and the National Federation of Men's Bible Classes made an agreement accepting the challenge of atheism, Communism and political aggrandizement with the calm rejoinder that the Scriptures will survive them all.

On this premise, the organizations propose to revive interest in Scriptural knowledge as "the great tide that seems asleep; too deep for sound or foam." From the reservoir of his knowledge of Scriptural power, Dr. O. F. Bartholow, founder of the national federation, extolled the new crusade as the only one that will ever get to the roots of world troubles.

"Critics, atheists and political Communists who in their own conceit think by their far-reaching negotiations to change mankind, sooner or later must discover that only the recognition of Christ as King of Kings will change the world, and the government will rest on His shoulders," the speaker said.

Endeavors to "smash" the Scriptures, he declared, would only react with boomerang effect on the perpetrators of these attacks.

In accepting the current challenge of Biblical critics, the World Brotherhood Federation fulfills the pledge it made at its organization in 1919 to help "make this world a place in which those who are stronger and wiser, reserve their strength and wisdom in trust for their weaker and needier brothers."

The influence of the organization, now felt throughout the world, is founded on the treatise that knowledge of the Scriptures is the symbol of strength.

Invitation to join the brotherhood in its latest campaign was made by Mr. William Ward of London, honorary president of the world group. It was accepted by Mr. Guy P. Leavitt of Cincinnati, president of the national organization.

At the business meeting, Mr. Harlan D. Crowell of Glenbrook, Conn., was elected president of the national federation for the coming fiscal year.

Chemistry Medal Won By Harvard President

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, has won the annual medal of the American Institute of Chemists, Dr. Henry G. Knight, president of the institute, announced May 8. The medal is awarded for outstanding work in the field of chemistry.

Dr. Conant will receive the medal at the annual meeting of the institute in New York May 23. Dr. Hans T. Clarke, professor of bio-chemistry at Columbia University, will make the presentation.

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Top—Miss Esther Kingman, Worthy Grand Matron. Bottom—Charles F. Robinson, Worthy Grand Patron

Eastern Star Names New Grand Officers For Massachusetts

Election of Grand officers today, who will be installed in a colorful floral ceremony this evening, marked the second day of the fifty-eighth annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts of the Order of the Eastern Star, held in Tremont Temple.

The following were elected: Miss Esther Kingman, Worthy Grand Matron; Mr. Charles F. Robinson, Worthy Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Associate Grand Matron; Mrs. Frances E. Douglass, Grand Conductress.

The most interesting contest came in the election of Miss Marian H. Kennedy, who has been Grand Organist, as Associate Grand Conductress and Mr. Clarence C. Beasley as Associate Grand Patron. Mr. Beasley is associated with the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Jewels will be presented to the retiring officers tonight, and the new officers will be installed by Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, Past Grand Matron; Mr. Fremont S. Eggleston, Past Grand Patron; Mrs. Mabel W. Sadler, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Past Grand Matron, and Mrs. Gladys N. Thorndike, Past Grand Matron.

Joan Blondell Awarded Wampas Trophy for 1934

HOLLYWOOD, May 10 (AP)—Joan Blondell, film star, was awarded the Wampas Achievement Trophy for 1934, May 8, in recognition of her "exceptional screen advancement" since she was elected a Wampas Baby Star in 1931.

Ginger Rogers, 1932 starlet, was a close second, with Gloria Stuart, Constance Cummings and Frances Dee tied for third. Karen Morley, Sidney Fox and Mary Carlisle also were high in the voting by the Western Association of Motion Picture Advertisers, the publicity organization known as Wampas.

A Unique Park

A new state park in Texas will comprise 500 acres of vine-covered swamp lands, floating islands and mud geysers in Gonzales County.

HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Velvet
TRADE MARK
MOLASSES CANDY
is cut in small, dainty pieces to fit the mouth
At candy counters look for the Velvet trade mark on the package.

The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

H. L. HILDRETH CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Federal Pressure Exerted to Block Spread of Strikes

Mediation and Threat of Loss of Government Work Both Invoked

By the Associated Press

The weight of President Roosevelt's Administration was thrown against the spread of strikes today, bringing promise of settlements in two labor disputes.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, oil administrator, recommended a "fair and equitable method" of ending the strike of 2000 Cleveland gasoline station operators.

The major oil companies accepted the six-point peace proposal, but the operators' union called for clarification. The "closed shop" question remained in dispute.

An ultimatum by Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson brought a "turning point" in the strike at the Camden, N. J., plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, with a final conference called for Friday.

Secretary Swanson ruled that unless work is resumed by Monday, the U. S. S. Tuscaloosa—a cruiser 95 per cent completed—will be removed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Conferences were called by President Roosevelt's mediation board in the strike of nearly 15,000 Pacific coast longshoremen, demanding higher wages and shorter hours.

About 6000 employees of the Remington Rand Typewriter Company in Syracuse and Ilion, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., and Norwood, Ohio, walked out in a dispute over unionization.

A general strike in the textile industry of the South was prophesied by Mr. William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, at the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

"If necessary," he said, "we will shut down the entire textile industry in the South in protest against the manipulation of the code administration by the employers to give them profits and the workers nothing."

National guardsmen patrolled the Alabama coal and iron fields, where two have been killed and many injured in the strike of 8000 miners. Employees of the Thomas Furnaces of the Republic Steel Corporation held a temporary injunction, restraining strikers from interfering with them.

Waiting Call of Spring

By Ashbourne Porter

Steam Rollers Ending Hibernation

Spend Winter in Quiet Lanes and Roadsides.

The ground hog comes out to look at his shadow on Feb. 2. The bear and others of the species of hibernaters have later dates for their spring appearance. But steam rollers have no set date for their vernal début. They retire into their dens—unused lanes and quiet roadsides—when the steam rollering is finished for the fall, and come out again when there is work for them in the spring.

Until that day they rest as the photographer caught them, with their cabins shrouded and the tin nightcaps tied down. Steam-roller spring comes when the smokestacks bloom with a feather of smoke and the warmth of anthracite gives a seasonal glow.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Curley Premeditates

James M. Curley, Boston's quadriennial Mayor, out for 3½ years now, told the Back Bay Association at luncheon in the Hotel Brunswick this afternoon that he is seriously thinking of being the Democratic candidate for Governor this year.

He jokingly reminded the Back Bayites of telling Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar Bacon, at the Red Sox dinner, that Mr. Bacon could have time to attend all the baseball games he wished as he himself might run for Governor.

"If I run I'll win," said Mr. Curley. "If I win I'll do everything for the Back Bay and maybe more than when I've been Mayor. I'll help you to induce the railroads to electrify their lines for 20 miles into Boston. The Back Bay Boston & Albany yards could then be built over or made a great parking place for automobiles.

"I'll help you get the Huntington Avenue subway built and that great thoroughfare widened by doing away with the central reservation."

"The Unterrified"

Nearly 60 members of the Republican State Committee are in session this afternoon in a private dining room in the Hotel Bellevue. "The Unterrified," these boys and girls should rightfully be called. For years the Democratic Party carried on stolidly under the name "Unterrified" but as times change—and men change with them—the Republican Party in the United States today deserves that old-time Democratic title. If ever political courage and daring is required of a party and party management it is required of the Republicans today.

Mrs. Alfred B. Williams of Taunton, Acting Chairman since Carl A. Terry of Fall River detached himself from active politics, is presiding over the luncheon. It is anticipated that the election of a new state chairman will be the most important work done by the state committee members this afternoon as they sit there cogitating and munching their luncheon.

He Can Grow Fruit

All signs indicate the selection of George G. Tarbell of Lincoln in the Fifth Middlesex district. He has lots of qualifications say those who ought to know. He's a successful fruit grower and that's something the Grand Old Party needs today—somebody who can make votes grow where there is no signs of political life. Tarbell can do that, they say, if anyone can and a great deal better than the ordinary run of chairmen.

He's got good ideas about just what help the Republican Party can be to President Roosevelt. He is a New Dealer when the New Deal program shows that it will get somewhere, yet he does not swallow the whole undertaking at one gulp.

To Hasten Prosperity

Christian A. Herter, Republican representative from the Beacon Hill district which Henry L. Shattuck and Henry Parkman formerly appeared for in the State House, told the political division of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts yesterday that he thinks it will be better for the Republic and the Republican Party if the Democrats elect enough representatives and senators to the next Congress to retain control. But he would not have the Democratic majority so large as it is today.

This doctrine didn't suit Franklin W. Hobbs at all, at all—his wife being one of the prominent members of the Women's Republican Club; and he jumped into the forum with the countering assertion that he thought if a Republican Congress were elected the result might be a quick return to national prosperity.

Judge Emma Fall Schofield was the toastmistress.

All Dressed Up

Frank A. Goodwin, former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, just deposed by Governor Ely, and former Registrar of Motor Vehicles 'til Governor Fuller bounced him, last night in a speech at Salisbury designated our Governor as "a State Street wolf in donkey's clothing"!

Then Frank wondered "if Governor Ely is a Democrat and why he is traveling about the country attacking President Roosevelt's policies."

But he didn't wonder long. He said the Governor is "the same kind of Democrat as Ogden Mills or Andy Mellon. Whatever Ely does politically he does under orders from the State Street bankers."

Passing the Hat

While we're talking about Mr. Goodwin and his opinions, I'm told the Brockton Shoe Workers think so highly of him that they're passing the hat and getting quite a few simoleons which will be used to further Mr. Goodwin's gubernatorial aspirations.

Down Beacon Hill at City Hall some are saying that in doing away with pay-roll patriots Mayor Mansfield would better dispense with the noise rather than the machinery.

Rush Jones

Mrs. Katherine M. Gibbs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10 — Mrs. Katherine M. Gibbs, widely known educator in the field of training young women for business, who passed on here yesterday, was the founder and head of the three Katherine Gibbs schools of New York, Boston and Providence, R. I.

In 1911, faced with the sudden necessity of supporting her children, Mrs. Gibbs founded her first school in Providence upon the advice of friends on the faculty of Brown University. Since that time, more than 10,000 girls have been graduated from that and the two subsequently established schools in Boston and New York. Her name has become synonymous with the most exacting and thorough education for a business career available to girls in the United States.

Applicants to the Gibbs schools are required to be high school graduates, and many of them have college diplomas. Among graduates of the Gibbs school are girls who have become secretaries and assistants to noted business executives, and many who have become executives themselves. Mrs. Gibbs saw to it that they were equipped with a highly trained quality of thinking as well as with the tools of stenography.

To this end, the Gibbs schools insisted on a broad cultural background, and held courses under direction of professors from the faculties of the large universities on such subjects as government, contemporary civilization, economics and sociology.

Next Sunday is
MOTHER'S DAY
GIVE OR SEND MOTHER THE FRESH
Fanny Farmer CANDIES
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E	S	S	■	E	■	O	R	E	■	■
S	H	O	R	T	E	N	E	D	■	■
■	■	■	O	U	S	■	■	■	■	■
M	U	L	T	I	T	U	D	E	■	■
E	R	E	■	S	■	P	A	Y	■	■
A	G	O	G	■	F	A	R	O	■	■
L	E	N	A	■	A	S	K	S	■	■

Southern Company Bears Entire Cost Of Pension System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHERMAN, Texas, May 10—"The specter of old age without means of support" has been removed from the thoughts of workers in an industrial establishment here by means of a plan that would permit retirement for women employees at 60 and men at 65.

Under the plan, the retirement salary is computed on the basis of 1 per cent of the employees' present monthly income for each year of service up until May 1, when the plan goes into effect, and on the basis of 1½ per cent of his present monthly income for each year of future service. The employees contribute nothing to the support of the plan, the full expense being borne by the company.

The Hardwicke Etter Manufacturing Company, producer of gin machinery, in launching this project has become one of the first plants in the South to advance so far with modern industrial thought as to establish an old-age pension.

Mr. Joe F. Etter, president of the company, declared he had discovered his employees did not worry so much about their pay, or their hours of work as they did about the possibility of a destitute old age. Announcement of the plan explains that it was the intention of the company to place the fund with insurance companies which will make the monthly annuity payments during the life of the retired employee.

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Regular Dividends for 75 years.

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Central Savings Bank
B'way at 73rd St.
4th Ave. at 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Permanent Children's Theater Planned by New York Group

Non-Profit Professional Institution Called First of Its Kind in Country—To Begin Producing Plays in Fall

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A professional children's theater, a non-profit institution to be run on the lines of similar state-endowed groups in Europe, is to be organized here. The certificate of incorporation which Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy signed yesterday describes it as the first permanent institution of its kind ever formed in the United States.

The theater, which will be called the American Children's Theater, is scheduled to open some time next fall, producing plays that are especially suited to the needs and interests of children of school age. A long roster of educators, musicians, artists, dramatists, public officials and leaders in theatrical and social affairs is sponsoring the project.

"It is formed in the conviction that a permanent theater should be established for dramatic and artistic productions of the highest standards, dedicated to the providing of entertainment primarily for children, at prices within the reach of all and devoted to the welfare of the rising generation upon whom, in a few years, deep responsibility will rest," the charter says.

"Such a theater would be an aid to the education of children, not only along the usual scholastic lines, but also as tending to bring out artistic ability which otherwise might not find expression."

The incorporators include Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University, Dr. George S. Counts of the International Institute, Teachers College; Dr. Henry Hadley, formerly conductor of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; Mr. Wendell Phillips Dodge, an associate of the late David Belasco; Mr. Lasar Galpern, who has been connected for many years with various children's theater movements in Europe; Mrs. Thomas K. Schmuck and Mrs. Peter Grimm.

Chinese Chair for Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The new department of Chinese to be started at the University of Toronto will be headed by the Rt. Rev. William Charles White, D. D., formerly Bishop of Honan and an authority on Chinese culture, it was recently announced by the board of governors of the university. Bishop White will be given the title of associate professor of archæology (Chinese).

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We ourselves sell them. There is no middleman between us, who make the clothes, and you, who buy them. There's one, and only one, profit on Richman Brothers Clothes.

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Graduation Suits with 2 pairs of trousers $18.50 sizes 16 to 20

Crash Summer Suits with 2 pairs of trousers $20.00

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NEW YORK, N. Y. — SYRACUSE, N. Y. — SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — ELMIRA, N. Y.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. — SCRANTON, PA. — ALTOONA, PA. — NEW CASTLE, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA. — HARRISBURG, PA. — JOHNSTOWN, PA. — JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
WASHINGTON, PA. — WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative, Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

French Veterans' Demand For Reform or Revolution Brings Nation to Fresh Crisis

Call for Stronger Government, in Closer Contact With People, Likely to Be Taken Seriously by Doumergue Government

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Radical reform of the state, or revolution: these alternatives left the realm of mere words and became the dominant political reality in France recently when the French war veterans came out solidly for a drastically revised republic.

Immediate and sweeping electoral reforms, followed by dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies and new elections in which women as well as men would have the vote, were the first points in the program voted by the National Confederation of French War Veterans, which groups more than 3,500,000 active members throughout France.

Envisaging their entry into political activity as a separate entity from the orthodox parties, the veterans went so far as to hint clearly that if their demands are not complied with, they will resort to direct action to impose them.

Rejecting a minority motion which called for the outright overthrow of the existing government and the forcible seizure of power by those who defended the nation in 1914-1918, the veterans declared they are "firmly attached to the Republican régime, which implies permanent evolution, and are firmly resolved to defend the liberties which constitute the basis of this régime."

The "permanent evolution" referred to must take two main forms, according to the veterans. The first is toward a more authoritative government: "an executive power that is stable, strong, responsible and controlled." The second is toward a broader social conception of the state, a conception, significantly enough, that resembles at once the corporative state of Italian Fascism and the milder planned economy of President Roosevelt.

This second tendency is not very clearly defined, but it is stated that "the economic, professional and social forces of the nation" should be "organized on a regional and national scale so that they can participate regularly in the management of public affairs." This organization, it is indicated, should take the form of a consultative chamber.

Especially important for the immediate future are the demands for electoral reform—including the return to proportional representation and the granting of votes to women—and the insistence on dissolution and new elections as soon as these reforms have been voted by Parliament. A strong current of opinion in favor of these measures has already begun to manifest itself, and with the enormous weight of the veterans' influence added to it, there is every probability of its achieving its objectives.

For it is difficult to overestimate the political and civic power possessed by the French War Veterans' Associations. Numerically, they can go far toward swinging the balance one way or the other at the polls. But their influence extends far beyond their mere numeric force. There is in France a very real "cult" of the "anciens cobattants." A people grateful to its soldiers for having saved the country from its invaders, considers them with something very akin to religious awe. To refuse them anything is next to impossible for any government.

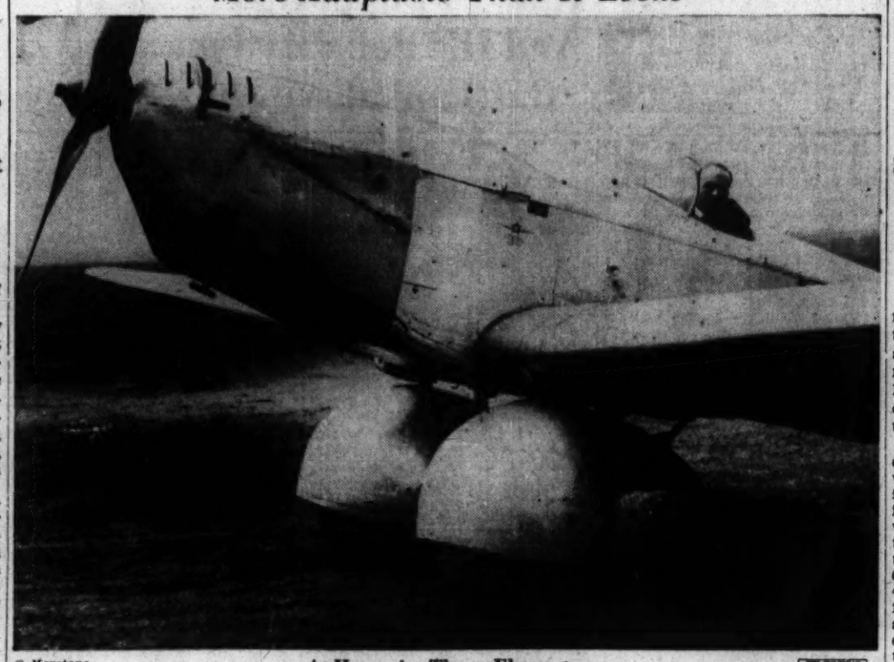
Furthermore, the veterans, it will be remembered, took a leading part in the riots of Feb 6. At that time the Monitor correspondent pointed out that the key to the situation lay in their hands. By their decision to support M. Gaston Doumergue they averted a continuance of popular uprising in the days that followed, for the public was inflamed in their favor by the fatalities they sustained.

that they are ready to "go down into the streets" again—as the classic French phrase aptly puts it—they are voicing the only threat of revolution that, at the present time, has any chance of success. Against the "anciens combattants," the 20-year-old conscript troops of the regular army would not fire—they refused to do so on the morning after the tragic rioting on the Place de la Concorde, the Monitor correspondent learns authoritatively. Even the professional troops of the Mobile Guard, it is felt, would hesitate in the face of a massed uprising of the veterans, for many of them are themselves veterans of the trenches.

This significant fact is clearly realized by the Government and the chambers, and it would be surprising, therefore, if the demands of the veterans for electoral reform—except possibly that for women's suffrage which might be adjourned for awhile—dissolution, new elections and a general reorganization and cleaning up of the state, do not receive every consideration.

M. Doumergue, when the veterans sent a delegation to him announcing their opposition to any reduction of their pensions or bonuses, showed the Government's respect for the former poilus by promising not to include them in the first economy cuts designed to balance the budget. If it becomes necessary later to ask some sacrifices of the veterans, he indicated, he would consult them first, and if they refused their collaboration, would resign the Premiership to another rather than attempt to oppose them.

More Adaptable Than It Looks



© Keystone

At Home in Three Elements

New German Land and Sea Plane Taxies Comfortably Across the Air Field.

The feature of this clumsy-looking machine is the rounded undercarriage. It consists of two large rubber balls, which are pumped up to act as shock absorbers. They may be seen beneath the guards, in place of wheels. The device has been invented by Baron Boris von Loutzkoy.

Millen-Faber Trial

Not So 'Free and Easy'

When Abraham Faber confessed to state detectives about the Needham bank robbery and murders, he was not composed, appeared "discouraged," and said he was sorry for his father and mother, the detectives testified in the Dedham Court today.

Faber's counsel, Mr. William R. Scharton, in presenting previous testimony and in cross-examining the witnesses this morning, has sought to show that the defendant at all times since coming under suspicion was composed and "free and easy" in his contacts with the police. As further alleged evidence of his lack of emotion, which, Mr. Scharton says, indicates Faber's unbalanced mental condition, he has attempted to show that the defendant had no affection or sympathy for his parents.

State Police Lieutenants Joseph Ferrari, M. F. Fleming and John F. Stokes on the stand for the State, described in detail their investigation of the case in relation to the contacts with Faber. Testimony brought out that Faber did not reveal all he knew until he had requested and had had a talk with a lawyer, Mr. Harold Kline. Lieutenant Fleming told of finding a mask in the garage where the guns and ammunition were found and of Faber's admission that it was the one he had used in the robbery.

Murton and Irving Millen, being tried jointly with Faber for the Needham crime, are sitting patiently through testimony concerning chiefly Faber's participation and his confession.

Yesterday afternoon, following Judge Brown's ruling on the admissibility of Faber's confession and the calling back of the jury, Lieutenant Ferrari told of his conversations with Faber and of the defendant's voluntary relation of the whole story of the crime. Faber, the witness said, implicated Mrs. Norma Millen, Murton's bride, in the planning of the robbery and in the burning of the car. The confession was given, Lieutenant Ferrari said, without the expectation of any favor from the police or the State.

Longshoremen's Strike Ties Up Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP)—A strike of Pacific coast longshoremen went into effect at 8 a. m. (P. S. T.) today, with between 10,000 and 15,000 stevedores quitting their jobs and demanding more wages and a shorter working week.

Heavy details of police were rushed to the waterfront here and in other coast ports to prevent any possible outbreak of violence.

Hundreds of stevedores gathered along the embarcadero here and watched while police were given their final instructions on how to cope with the situation.

Opposition Doubts Reported Surplus In Irish Budget

Surprise Caused by Plan of Finance Minister to Reduce Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, May 10—Is it a real or merely a paper surplus, is the question Irish people are asking today as the result of the surprise announcement by Mr. Sean MacEntee, Minister of Finance, of highly acceptable cuts in taxation when introducing the budget yesterday.

According to Mr. MacEntee's calculation, not only did last year end with a substantial credit balance of £1,355,000, but on the basis of existing taxation he estimates there would be a surplus of £1,202,000 at the end of the current year. He, therefore, proposes, he said, to take 6d. in the pound off the income tax, 4d. off each pound of tea, establish for the first time pensions for widows and orphans, and exempt all outdoor sports from the entertainments tax.

The only new taxation is the tariff on imported smoked, dried and canned fish, and an increased tariff on imported daily newspapers having a circulation of more than 1000 a day. Tobacco firms using home-grown leaf will lose half their rebate which is henceforth to be 3½d. instead of 7d.

While Mr. MacEntee describes his budget as "striking and convincing testimony to financial and economic strength," the opposition is asking him to explain why it has been necessary to borrow more than £7,000,000 to help meet the current year's expenditure.

Of this, £150,000 is to pay export bounties to offset import duties levied by Britain owing to the trade war which exists between the two countries over the Free State's nonpayment of Irish land annuities.

More than £4,000,000 is to be paid into the local loans fund, about £100,000 for capital expenditure on an industrial alcohol plant, and £1,000,000 for repayment of the Dail Eireann loan in the United States.

Another fact that is pointed out by the Opposition is that when the Government floated a loan of £6,000,000 at the end of last year about half the sum is understood to have been left with the underwriters. Comment is also directed to the fact that Dr. James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Limerick recently, admitted the existence of "hard times."

Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that the Free State's revenue is keeping up remarkably well under difficult circumstances. Owing partly to the slump, partly to the dispute with Britain, the Free State's overseas trade has fallen from £98,000,000 four years ago to £56,500,000 in the year ending in March. Revenue on the other hand at £28,500,000, is actually higher by about £3,000,000 than from 1930 to 1931.

Excess of Diplomas Forces Bulgaria to Curtail Output

After Long Repression, Youth of Nation Are Climbing Upward, Thanks to Schools—But They All Want to Desert Villages for Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Faced with an excess of diplomaed school leavers, Bulgaria is finding it almost as hard to slow its educational machine down as it was to speed it up.

During the nation's half-century of existence as an independent state, it has devoted much of its energy and a large part of its yearly budgets to supporting and maintaining a good school system, and has succeeded in putting a primary school in almost every village, a high school in most of the 91 cities and a university in the capital. It created a large teachers' body and not only succeeded in enrolling 90 per cent of its children in school, but also of reducing illiteracy among its youth to less than 10 per cent.

But now it is trying to reduce the speed of the educative mill. It has increased school tuition, raised entrance requirements in higher schools, and for economic reasons closed secondary schools.

But these measures have provoked violent protests on the part of both students and teachers. Riots have been breaking out in the university, and police have been stationed in hallways and classrooms to preserve order.

The teachers have also called many protest meetings and threatened to take drastic measures to prevent the summary dismissal of scores of them from service. This has become one of the main social issues here, and since the teachers are very well organized, they can make themselves felt.

This, of course, is far more than an academic problem. Hundreds and thousands of Bulgaria's youth are attempting to climb up out of the loneliness, isolation, and crudeness of the village by means of the school ladder. They have put their feet on the lower rounds and mounted up to where they can see better homes, some travel, a place in politics, a white-collar and a state job, and now their way is suddenly blocked. They are ordered to climb down into the village again.

So they revolt, with all the vehemence that burns in their fearless Slavic natures. For a century they have sung of freedom and fought for it. For ten decades they have cherished a tradition of enlightenment and progress. So they now become bold crusaders and take up their arms to clear the way to diplomas and jobs.

Man in Dillinger Photo Loses Renomination

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 10—Mr. Robert G. Estill, prosecutor for Lake County, Ind., was defeated for renomination on the Democratic ticket yesterday. The principal reason appears to have been a picture taken with John Dillinger, escaped desperado, which Mr. Estill's opponent used as a major campaign issue.

The picture shows Mr. Estill standing beside Dillinger after he had been caught in the Southwest and taken back to Lake County, Indiana. The objectionable feature of the picture, it was claimed by Mr. Estill's opponent, was the fact that Mr. Estill appeared cheerfully with Dillinger and had his arm around the desperado. Mr. Estill's opponent, former State Senator Fred Eagan, won by a two-to-one vote.

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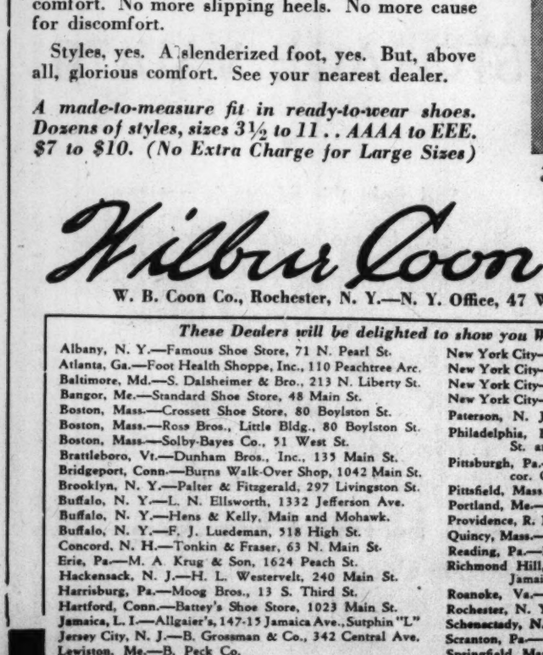
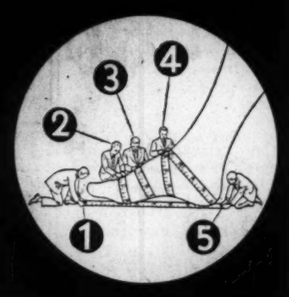


Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL 5-POINTS instead of just length and width



Special Measurements for the Hard-to-Fit Foot

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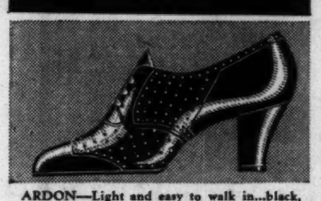
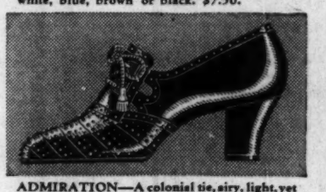
A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. Dozens of styles, sizes 3½ to 11 . . AAAA to EEE. $7 to $10. (No Extra Charge for Large Sizes)



ARDON—Light and easy to walk in...black, white, blue, brown or black. $7.50.



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New York City—Stein's Shoe Store, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th.
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Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., cor. Oliver.
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Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 214 Weybosset St.
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Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
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Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
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President Signs Tax Measure, Though Opposed to Provisions Resembling Old Progressivism

Complications on Silver Question Upset Compromise Worked Out With Senators—Frank Criticism Rumored in Darrow Report on Codes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10 — The shades of old-style Progressivism left a deep mark on New Deal legislation today as President Roosevelt signed the $417,000,000 tax bill, carrying "soak-the-rich provisions" based on the doctrine that taxes should be made a method of equalizing income.

Neither of these features which add about $160,000,000 to the original House bill, nor what amounts to an embargo on imported coconut oils, were wanted by President Roosevelt. Only the legislative turmoil which a veto would cause and the desire to obtain an early adjournment induced the Administration to accept the measure. And Mr. Roosevelt finally did so with a warning that he will shortly send a message to Congress which presumably will ask legislation nullifying the thinly-disguised embargo on coconut oil and perhaps some of the most extravagant of the capital levy items.

Meanwhile sudden complications in the silver situation upset Mr. Roosevelt's neatly conceived one-way compromise, threw the Senate into an angry turmoil and reinvolved the entire legislative picture. Other incidents in a day packed with significance to Administration and partisan fortunes as well as to the country, included the disclosure of sensational details of the Darrow board's report on the NRA and an Administration defeat over appointments at the hands of Congressional partisanship, passage of a bill to control utilities and moves to relieve the mounting drought crisis.

★ ★ ★

Taxes, taxes: Most objectionable to the White House of all unwanted provisions of the tax bill is the levy of five cents a pound on coconut oil from every place but the Philippine Islands, where it was made 3 cents a pound. But Mr. Roosevelt will have a fight on his hands to secure its annulment by subsequent legislation bcause its represents the slice in the recovery pie claimed by domestic oil and fat producers. Sugar got its slice yesterday. The veterans got theirs some time ago an dit looks very much as though the silver group may get what it wants. Therefore, the oil and fat producers will not surrender the slice already theirs without a fight.

Far more significant to the nation, however, th e the politico-economic implications of the higher surtaxes, estate and gift taxes written into the bill by the Senate Progressives led by "Young Bob" La Follette in a successful fight for the doctrines long preached by his more famous but less successful father.

The economic theories behind the bill the emphasized by the fact that white its runs estate taxes up to a new peace time peak of 60 per cent on that part of an estate in excess of $10,00,000, increases surtaxes in higher brackets somewhat provides for full publicity on income tax returns it also provides a 10 per cent exemption on earned incomes up to $14,000. Another effort to get at great wealth is in the form of various changes in the law desired to secure more from those whose income is derived in whole or part from tax exempt securities. Thus it seeks to lighten the load on the wage and small salaried man while taking more from the rich than budgetary needs demand.

Why did the Senate want $417,000,000 when it only needed $258,000? The answer is partly the Senate's desire to "soak the rich." But it was aided and abetted by the feeling of many Republicans that the country should be made to feel the cost of Roosevelt programs.

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Silver Tarnishes: The resplendent compromise worked out by President Roosevelt and six silver Senators over the week-end has turned dull and unacceptable under the continued scrutiny of the Congressional spokesmen for the metal. They discovered that to have a national policy "mandatory" and leave its working-out to "permissive" action of the President means that the whole thing is really permissive, dependent entirely upon executive decision.

Hence they are today unwilling to follow the legislation they were so exuberant over on Saturday and Tuesday. Their annoyance turns on Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, who has had the thankless task of conferring with them on behalf of the President. Charges of bad faith and misinterpretation led yesterday to Senator William E. Borah's abrupt departure from the group meeting.

Many hard words are being spoken, and it must be recorded that the anti-Semitic issue is being raised once more. Gold, it is being said, is the chosen metal of "international Jews"—silver is described in different and flattering terms.

In this unpleasant atmosphere, it will be remarkable — Washington agrees—if a statesmanlike solution is reached. The silver senators themselves are split and divergent. Some want to accept the best that can be obtained; others are for dropping the struggle in Congress and "carrying it to the country." It is noteworthy that five more independent and "rugged individualist" senators than Messrs. Borah, Pittman, King, Wheeler and Thomas are not contained in the upper House. In some quarters—and the White House is said to share these views—they are compared to a bevy of prima donnas, and certainly their divergence is a real obstacle to the success of their crusade. Senator Thomas, for instance, is backing silver not for the metal's sake—which is the motive of senators from the mining states—but as an inflationary measure. So it goes.

Therefore, despite the high-sounding nature of the "declaration of policy" for nationalization of silver and its enthronement as 25 per cent of the nation's metallic base, the likelihood of practical results is seriously jeopardized.

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Clarence Darrow vs. NRA: The battle around the Blue Eagle has suddenly changed. Industry's complaints of too much regimentation diminish to the proportions of an insignificant skirmish by contrast with a new attack from the opposite side. Mr. Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer, and his NRA Review Board, become the leaders in a drive for more regimentation which rapidly assumes serious proportions. So critical is the situation that President Roosevelt refers the Darrow report to three Government agencies for study with the prospect that the original may never be made public at all.

Disclosure of some details of the still supposedly secret Darrow report shows how strong is the feeling of liberals against the NRA and how much farther they want the Administration to go. The original draft, written by Mr. Charles Edward Russell, Socialist publicist, and one time Socialist candidate for the governorship of New York, started out on assumption that the entire capitalist system had failed and held it to be the responsibility of the Administration to step in and take dictatorial control over business in the interest both of business and the public.

This original draft was toned down to the premise that the NRA has shown business to be incapable of self-regulation. From that point of departure, it goes on to recommend the wiping out of all NRA code authorities and complete reorganization of industrial government. In the new code authorities little business would have equal voice with big business, while the Government would hold the balance.

These recommendations are based on the contention that the suppression of small interests has been brought about under almost every code examined. It is also held that the code authority system of controlling an industry has in almost every case placed control in the hands of the large interests and fostered monopolistic tendencies.

It is a strong report. It is definitely liberal and in many respects radical in its point of view. It is far too strong for one member of the board, Mr. John E. Sinclair of New York, who has resigned. It is apparently pretty strong even for Mr. Roosevelt. But what can be done about it? If Mr. Roosevelt doesn't make it public, either Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota or Senator William E. Borah of Idaho will. Review of the report by the Attorney-General, the Federal Trade Commission and the NRA cannot alter its inflammatory character. As far as liberals of the Darrow, Borah, Nye color are concerned the NRA represents arch-conservatism. And they intend to liberalize if they possibly can.

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Politics Scores Again: For the first time a so-called member of the Brain Trust has met with rejection by the Senate, but not because he was a "Bolshevik," not because he came from a campus, not because he was trying to regiment America. Dr. Willard L. Thorp, youthful economics professor from Amherst College, who has conducted the important Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for some 10 months, is negatived by the Senate Commerce Committee simply because he has not been a good Democrat.

And Washington observers suspect, if the truth were known, that many if not most of the objections to the brain trust proceed from the same grounds. Because the group of planners, academic experts, and "young intellectuals" now drafted into the Administration and called the brain trust, are unfortunately either without any background of party affiliation at all, or in some disgraceful cases have even been associated mildly with the Republican Party!

Thus the uneasy alliance of politics and reform embodied in the Administration receives its severest jolt. President Roosevelt, acting for the reform end of the Administration, nominated Dr. Thorp last June. The Senate Commerce Committee, after mysteriously burying the nomination for months, now refuses to recommend it. In such circumstances there was no possibility of confirmation by the Senate and the President withdrew the nomination.

There has been no external evidence that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, had been urging the confirmation with all their power. The matter was more or less left to Congress, and the result was formation of an anonymous group called the "Democratic Protective Committee," which stirred up opinion hotly on the subject. They charged that Dr. Thorp had once registered as a Republican, committed the sin of voting for Mr. Herbert Hoover in 1932, and had ousted some Democrats from office. As an official excuse, the committee said Dr. Thorp had not had sufficient business experience for the position, but nobody took this statement very seriously.

Once more the political monkey wrench drops into the Administration machine, continuing the unsavory series of political incidents which has smirched the record since the Farley "job trust" swung into action last year.

Congress's unwillingness to follow presidential wishes in a growing list of particulars is once more emphasized.

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Clipped Utilities: Public utilities throughout the country are about to have their wings clipped. The Johnson bill abolishing the jurisdiction of federal courts in state or municipal utility rate cases, passed the House yesterday. As soon as a minor difference with the Senate is ironed out it will go to the President for his signature. From that moment utilities will lose one of the most effective weapons against rate decisions of state and local regulatory bodies.

Passage of the bill is the direct result of conditions recently uncovered by the Federal Trade Commission. The case of a New York state senator, and other instances where public officials were charged with being altogether too close to utility pocketbooks, has made the utility cause a very unpopular one in Congress. In fact when the final vote was taken in the House yesterday only 19 members dared go on record in defense of the utilities. A majority of 201 voted for the bill, many undoubtedly from conviction but many also because it is politically wise at the moment to vote against utilities.

The nature of House feeling was further indicated by its rejection 112 to 27 of a slightly less drastic substitute for the original Senate bill proposed by its own Judiciary Committee. It then proceeded to extend the application of the Senate bill to municipal as well as state regulatory bodies. The Senate will have to act on this change before the bill goes to the President.

The bill is designed to stop the practice of certain utility companies of starting their fights against rate orders in state courts, pursuing them there almost to the judgment, and then suddenly dismissing the proceedings and suing for an injunction in federal courts. By such methods, Congress was told, the utilities are often able to exhaust the funds of complainants and force compromises contrary to the public interest. The privilege of jumping from one court to another also, it was claimed during the debate, tends to nullify the powers of state and local regulatory authorities and render their existence useless.

Under the bill the utilities will be strictly limited to state courts with the exception, of course, of a final right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

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Drought Relief: As federal officials studied maps showing the searing progress of an unusual spring drought over a wide swath of central and west-central states, President Roosevelt took the first evidence-giving step that the Administration is ready to stand by distracted farmers.

He ordered Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, to grant $600,000 to Utah for 100 work projects expanding the irrigation facilities and furnishing relief to 10,000 families. It is estimated that $600,000 spent will have fruits and crops worth $3,650,000, as well as home gardens. Weather Bureau surveys indicate that Utah has only 15 to 25 per cent of its normal water supply.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has on his desk maps indicating that the midwest states from Ohio to the Dakotas have had only between one-half to two-thirds of their normal rainfall between September and March. On top of this has come a drier spring than has been known since 1894. It is so unusual that farm experts are not sure yet exactly what effect it will have. Mr. Wallace thinks it will do real harm to the hay and oats crops. The effect on winter wheat is uncertain. May will be the significant month for spring wheat. Dry, warm weather in May is usually good for corn, but this year the ground is so very dry in some places that the corn can't germinate.

Nevertheless, with a 270,000,000-bushel carry-over of wheat from last year, Mr. Wallace says there is only "one chance in 20" that the country will run short of bread because of the drought. How the corn supply will be it is too early to tell, he says.

One lesson he thinks may come out of the drought is a realization of the necessity of setting up adequate machinery to carry over from one year to the next a sufficient food supply to prevent any "embarrassing shortages" in any one season.

Alibi Offered Free To Georgia Lodge Men

ATHENS, Ga., May 10 (AP)—Husbands who tell their wives they are "going to lodge meeting" must really go now.

Attendance at meetings of Athens' various fraternal organizations has fallen off so much of late that officers of the lodges have enlisted the aid of the Athens Banner-Herald.

If attendance does not increase soon the lodges will have reporters attend the meetings and publish a list of members present, so Athens wives can learn whether their husbands really went to "lodge meeting" the night before.

Yale '24 Supports President And His Policies, Survey Says, But Capitalism Shows Better

(Continued from Page 1)

has wielded the stamp still eluded identification.

Yesterday four little men faced a municipal judge. Two appealed three and six-month sentences to the House of Correction, a third pleaded not guilty, asked to have his case continued. The fourth "little man case" is continued. Today four more men came to court to face the same judge on the same charge. But they, too, are little men.

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Powerful Eradicator

A Boston business office bought a bottle of ink eradicator from a salesman the other day. Soon after he left there was an explosion. Rushing in the office manager saw a wrecked desk. Police found that the eradicator had blown up, was really an explosive. Other wrecked desks were soon reported. In one office the safe was partially eradicated. Thus reports the Boston Better Business Bureau. Business men are warned, assured that if the top is left off the bottle the eradicator will evaporate, eradicate itself. The reason for this odd sabotage is not yet apparent.

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Police Butt

Charlestown, Mass., thought it was seeing another loop race by reckless youngsters in a stolen car when a police car tore through crowded streets last night at 70 miles an hour, pursuing a stolen car. Patrolman John S. Rice, at the wheel, had caught boy speeders a few days ago in like pursuit.

But out of Charlestown sped the escaping car. This was not loop-racing technique. Pursued 10 miles into Somerville the pursued car stopped. Its lone occupant jumped a fence into a freight yard. Patrolman Rice and Patrolman John F. Holmes were next over the fence, sprinted across the tracks.

As Rice came up to the thief, he found himself facing a blue steel barrel. Down went his fist, pushing the gun out of range. Down also came the butt of his own gun on his assailant's head. Carried to the police car, thence to the station house, the prisoner gave a fictitious name. Faced by his police record, he confessed he was Russell Ellis, had already served one year for stealing another car.

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Speed, which police heads have claimed will beat the criminal at his own game, was the factor in several other successful police maneuvers, yesterday, as follows:

A wild chase through back alleys ended in arrest of a man who held up Ruben Cohen at pistol point on Tremont Street. Headwork and footwork by Officer Charles L. Kreinsen.

Three men were arrested by two officers in a cruising car after motor chase near Burlington, Vt. Two pistols, a rifle and extra license plates were found in the stolen car.

Winchester police chased and captured the driver of a stolen automobile over an eight-mile course during which several shots were fired.

Two boys were arrested after a chase on foot by the combined efforts of Hingham, Hull and Weymouth police, where a community police radio system operates.

Six of the eight arrested were 21 years of age or under.

State House

Joker Out

State employees have had one-third of their last year's pay cut ordered restored. No provision was made for the extra money this would require. Governor Ely today chuckled, eliminated this joker by sending a special message to the Legislature recommending $480,000 to meet the costs.

Milk

Lion's Share

Efforts to control milk distribution in fairness to consumer, distributor and producer have brought forth the idea of milk as a public utility.

Today, Mr. Ralph W. Robart, "Necessaries-of-Life" Director, came out against the public utility plan, saying that utility laws are to govern monopolies, and milk is far from that; that under utility laws what competition there is would be wiped out.

In the meantime, the milk situation moved as follows:

1. The State Milk Control bill was passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. This would give the state stricter supervision over the industry.

2. The Consumers' League of Massachusetts protested against milk as a utility. Grounds—it would increase consumer prices.

3. Dr. Einar Jensen, Milk Administrator for New England, threw out the equalization of production plan that would force Massachusetts farmers to share in the financial losses of all New England farmers because of surplus production to which the Bay State farmer does not contribute.

Significance: Farmers and consumers have been on the same side, seeking a fair split of the milk distributor's profits. Today the farmer is at odds with the consumer over which will get the lion's share.

Mulloney Trial

Stock Taking

Spectators at the Mulloney trial in the Federal Court today heard how President Daniel C. Mulloney of the Federal National Bank had unpaid notes of more than $100,000 at the bank the day it collapsed. More startling evidence was presented showing that a month before the bank closed the Comptroller of Currency in Washington authorized an increase in the capital stock of $95,504. To get this approval the bank had to show assets of 20 per cent more than the amount of stock increase. The stock was secured by granting a dividend, Mr. John T. Morrissey, former vice-president, testified under cross examination.

Burns Pushed For Governor By Liberals

(Continued from Page 1)

whose legislative record is particularly objectionable to Labor, but who is doing his best today to persuade the electorate he is a Liberal Republican.

Judge Burns has a constantly growing following among liberals, who have more than once stated their intention of drafting him. The plan to submit his name tonight coincides with the reported story today that Judge Burns would run if Governor Ely declines the nomination.

Judge Burns is the youngest member of the Superior Court. He worked his way through Harvard University and is believed to have great sympathies for the advancement of social causes. He is seen by many as the one man among the candidates fashioned after the New Deal, and capable of being presented to the electorate as a man who embodies the aims of the Roosevelt Evolution.

Bureau to Exchange Ideas of Americas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A Latin-American center and library to serve as a clearing house for information on any phase of inter-American commerce or culture has been established at 67 Bond Street.

The center, which is sponsored by the Council on Inter-American Relations, Inc., provides "a friendly rendezvous, cultural center and information bureau for North, Central and South Americans where each visitor will feel the spirit of good will which Secretary Cordell Hull found in every South American country he visited," the announcement said. A library of several thousand books on Latin America will be available.

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Italy Harbors Revolutionists Plotting Against Yugoslavia, Protest of Foreign Minister

Defendants, Charged With Attempt to Assassinate King Alexander, Told of Living in Terrorist Camp Where They Got Money and Weapons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—A vigorous protest against Italy for "harboring, supporting and training revolutionists whose aim is to commit acts of violence against the Yugoslav state" was voiced by Dr. Bogul-eub Jevtitch, the Foreign Minister, speaking before the Yugoslav Senate on the budget bill here.

It is alleged here that during recent years terrorists have passed into Yugoslavia from Bulgaria, Hungary and even Austria and have attacked officials and destroyed railroads, bridges, trains, buildings and the like. In no country it is claimed, have Yugoslav revolutionists been given so much assistance as in Italy. The formidable uprising which took place in Yugoslav Dalmatia some two years ago is believed to have been prepared in the Italian city of Zara from whence revolutionists are said to have received weapons.

Judged from a trial which has been proceeding in Belgrade, two Yugoslavs came from Italy last December to assassinate King Alexander during his visit to Zagreb. The attempt failed, it appears because the chief assassin lost his nerve at the last minute and did not fire at the King who passed near him. A little later the terrorists were caught with bombs and revolvers upon them. During their trial here the would-be assassins testified in detail how they had lived in a terrorist camp in Italy, how they had been trained in shooting and bomb-throwing and how they were supplied with money and weapons for the purpose of assassinating the Yugoslav king.

These disclosures of the way in which Italy is alleged to harbor criminals have aroused much indignation and Mr. Jevtitch was heartily applauded when he denounced "criminal acts, smugglers, traitors and revolutionary committees which disturbed international relations" when he declared that the Yugoslav people were not afraid of opposition or danger and would find a manly way to ward off any threatening hand raised against them. The minister also added that Yugoslavia with full rights hoped its tranquillity and security would in future be respected just as Yugoslavia respects the peace and security of its neighbors.

As the result of the trial of the two alleged assassins here, a number of men believed to be notorious Yugoslav terrorists who had found refuge in Austria have been arrested by the Austrian police.

Mr. Jevtitch, in his address before the Senate, devoted much attention to the recent Rome protocols and said that Yugoslavia would determine its attitude toward them after practical facts became evident. He reiterated the willingness of Yugoslavia and the Little Entente to coöperate in every sincere and practical plan for economic and political consolidation of Europe and let it be known that if real advantages were assured, his state would not oppose attempts at economic reconstruction being made by Italy, Austria and Hungary.

Chinese Urge Revival Of Ancient Cultures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON—Gen. Chen Tsai Tong, Commander-in-Chief of the First Group Army, believes that in order to restore the former glory of the country, the virtues of Kwan Man Cheong, Yo Fei and Confucius should be revived. To this end the old classical sages and heroes, discarded and forgotten during the Republic, are being brought to light.

There is also a movement to restore Chinese national music. It is reported the General will soon introduce a motion before the South-West Political Council recommending establishment of an institute to promote Chinese national music as played during the classical period. Such music is little known to the general public, at present devoted to jazz and the radio. Yo Fei was a famous general. Kwan Min Cheong was a legendary saint.

Madigan Heads Scouts In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Scouts in South Australia are rejoicing over the appointment of Dr. Ceeil T. Madigan as chief scout commissioner. Starting life on a South Australian farm, Dr. Madigan graduated in engineering at Adelaide University in 1910. He became a Rhodes Scholar and was a member of the crew that won the inter-university boat race that year.

While at Oxford in 1911, Dr. Madigan was invited by Sir Douglas Mawson to accompany his expedition to the antarctic. He was away in the ice until 1914. He returned to Oxford until the outbreak of war disrupted his studies. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers. In 1922, he became lecturer in geology as assistant to Sir Douglas at Adelaide University. Last January he was made a Doctor of Science by Oxford University.

Nation's Homage to Petroleum

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Tulsa Stages Eighth Oil Fair

Upper Left—William B. Way, Exposition's General Manager. Upper Right—Night Illuminations at Fair. Lower Left—Exposition Grounds in Less Magical Light of Day. Lower Right—Mr. W. G. Skelly, President of Exposition and Congress.

Nation's Oil Men To Attend Tulsa Petroleum Fair

Diamond Jubilee of Oil in U. S. to Be Marked by 8-Day Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 10—The eighth international petroleum exposition and congress, the "World's Fair" of the $12,000,000,000 oil industry, will open here Saturday. Oil men from every producing sector of the nation and foreign countries will be present. Exhibits showing progress in the industry, from every major company, both here and abroad, are on hand at the 20-acre $500,000 exposition grounds.

An eight-day program, crammed full of events, is ready. Special events include exhibitions of extinguishing flaming oil wells, artificially prepared; a pageant depicting the "history of oil"; exposition horse show; selection of the grand old man of the industry.

Notables throughout the land will attend. Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Oil Administrator, will be present next week. President W. G. Skelly will open the exposition and those present will be welcomed by Mayor T. A. Penny of Tulsa. Mr. J. Edgar Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, and Mr. Axtyle J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, will be the principal speakers. This exposition marks the diamond jubilee of the discovery of oil in the United States.

Mechanical exhibits of all kinds are displayed. Directors say that the imposing array definitely indicates an upturn in the petroleum industry.

The exposition is a nonprofit corporation, organized for the purpose of staging this display as often as directors see fit. The directorship is made up of representatives from every division of the industry, and totals more than 100. Saturday, the opening day, has been designated "Tulsa University petroleum school day."

Young oil students from the entire nation, will meet at Tulsa University to hear Dr. R. S. Knappen of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists and Dr. N. V. Vannikoff of Soviet Russia. Nearly a score of Allied Petroleum Associations and societies, including organizations of purchasing agents, geologists, engineers and marketing specialists will hold their annual meetings at the time of the exposition.

Pig to Hog

Feeding tests at North Carolina State College show a 30-pound pig can become a 200-pound hog in about 20 weeks.

Mother's Day Stamp Arouses Another Protest

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Museum of Modern Art added its protest yesterday against what has been termed "mutilation" of Whistler's painting on a special issue of Mother's Day stamps.

In a letter to Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Mr. Alfred H. Barr Jr., director of the museum, expressed regret that the painting, entitled "Arrangement in Grey and Black," has been "mutilated on a stamp which might have done honor to the most famous American artist and might also have called attention to the fact that 1934 is the 100th anniversary of his birth."

Model Airplanes Being Made Ready For Akron Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, May 10—"School and home workshops of the builders of miniature airplanes are beginning to echo to the sound of hammers and saws, following announcement of completed rules for the National Model Airplane contest to be held at the Akron Airport June 27 to 29.

Seven national contests, all of which involve permanent trophies which are circulated under the auspices of the National Aeronautical Association, are included in the national meet. These will be augmented by five feature events.

For the first time in the history of model plane contests, the National Association is making provision for contestants over 21 years of age, in a special classification.

The contests for the permanent trophies, however, are limited to junior National Aeronautical Association members not yet 21 years of age.

Assurance that a dozen or more models built in foreign lands would compete in the international race for the William A. Moffett Trophy was brought to Akron by Lieut. H. W. Alden, representing the National Aeronautical Association. Five models from England are on their way here now for the competition.

The likelihood that some of the models flown in the meet will travel over the open country for several miles, was pictured by Lieutenant Alden.

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72x108..... 1.29	97c, 3 for $2.85

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81x99.....$1.29	97c, 3 for $2.85
81x108..... 1.39	1.07, 3 for $3.15
90x108..... 1.49	1.17, 3 for $3.45

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42x36..... .28	23c, 6 for $1.32
45x36..... .33	25c, 6 for $1.44
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Wide Movement in U. S. Seeks to Raise Standards of Bar to Rout Crime

Colt's Arms Company Aids Drive of the Federal Forces Against Gang-Owned Weapons

Proposed Federal Law Would Tax Manufacturers, Dealers and Pawnbrokers, Thus Avoiding Question of Right Under Constitution to Carry Guns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10—Where do gangsters get their machine guns?

As John Dillinger and his outlaws still elude state and federal agents, as crimes of violence are reported daily in the papers, many citizens ask this question. Who arms the thugs? Why is this traffic permitted?

Here is what happened yesterday in Brooklyn as told on the front page of yesterday's New York Times:

Four sub-machine gunners, their eyes concealed by dark glasses, covered four employees and six customers in the Prudential Savings Bank at 1972 Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn yesterday, swept $22,939 in cash from the safe and cages and escaped with a lookout who had guarded the bank door.

The sub-machine guns were hidden under the intruders' topcoats. The first to confront one of the weapons was Friday. (Mr. Robert Friday, a teller), . . . turned and found the muzzle of a sub-machine gun pointed at him. He had no chance to draw his revolver, no opportunity to reach with his foot for the alarm pedal. The hold-up man forced him back, prodding him with the muzzle of the weapon.

"Move or turn," he threatened, "and I'll put the gun through you."

In a coincidence, in New Jersey the day before, the Governor signed a bill making the possession of a machine gun, or sub-machine gun, prima facie evidence that the holder is a gangster, subject to a maximum fine of $10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both.

The Department of Justice wants to put the fight against machine guns and other underworld firearms on a national basis and has a bill pending in Congress for that purpose. But while the department's other anti-crime bills have been rushed successfully through both houses and are now in conference, the anti-machine gun legislation has not yet even emerged from its first committee in the House. There it is subject to vigorous opposition from various quarters. To get at the bottom of the matter the background of the whole subject must be understood.

Department of Justice officials explain that the sale of new machine guns direct to criminals from the manufacturers and their dealers has already been practically stopped. The NRA fair practice code of small arms and munitions manufacturers includes Clause 11 forbidding such sales.

Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, declared recently that the "only manufacturer now of the type of machine gun used by gangsters"—the Colt Company of Hartford, Conn.—"have entered into a gentlemen's agreement with the Department of Justice by which far greater care is now being taken in connection with the distribution of machine guns."

There is no national legislation on the subject, and the Constitution, in one of its earlier amendments, actually prohibits Congress from passing a general prohibitory law against bearing arms, and hence against machine guns.

The Constitution guarantees the citizen—perhaps even such a notorious character as John Dillinger—against federal interference in his "right" to bear arms. Court decisions, however, have interpreted this ban as applying only to action by Congress, and permits individual states to pass regulatory laws, while the carrying of concealed arms is also excepted from the law.

That arms manufacturers have been promiscuous in purveying machine guns to the underworld in the past, there is little doubt.

Testifying before the House committee, Mr. Cummings explained that the Colt Company made the only type of machine guns now used by the underworld, and added of that firm:

"They have been quite coöperative of late and I think it is because they have realized what a dreadful thing it has been for those deadly and dangerous weapons to be in the hands of those criminals."

"I do not charge them with full responsibility," interjected Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R.) of Michigan, "but I did feel, and I do now feel they have been to a great extent responsible."

"You are quite right," declared Mr. Cummings. "Now you could put that higher, if you wanted, so far as I am concerned!"

With machine guns, sub-machine guns and small firearms widely distributed throughout the country, the pending bill seeks to achieve federal regulation through taxation, rather than prohibition, which would be unconstitutional.

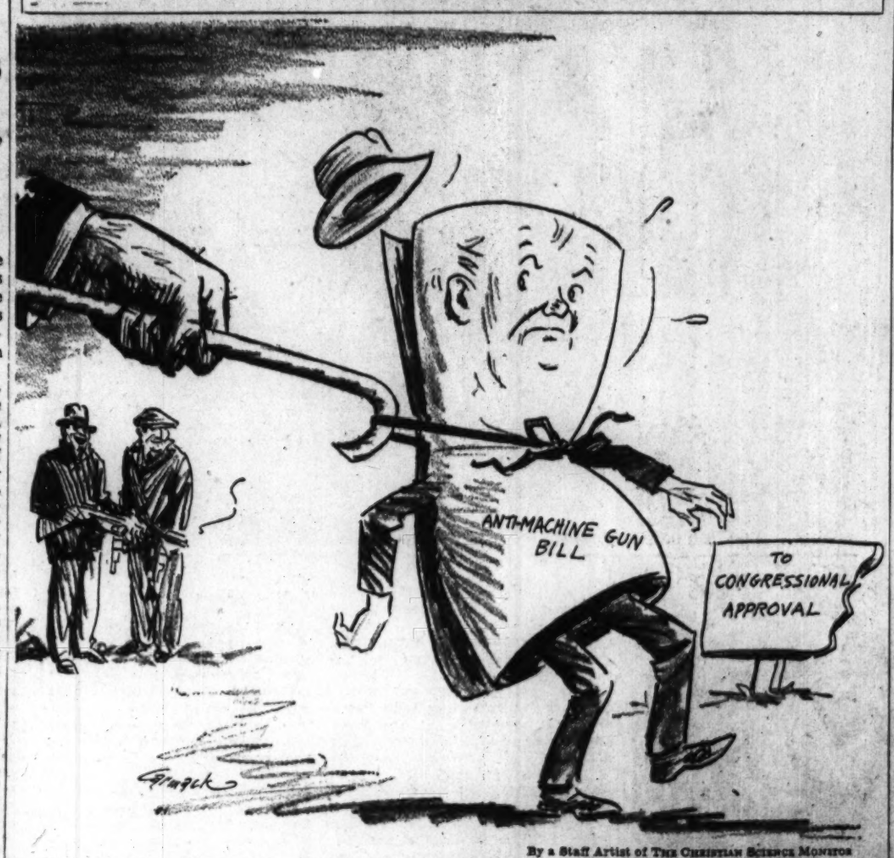
Mr. Cummings says the bill would "provide taxation of manufacturers, importers and dealers in small firearms and machine guns, would require the registration of pawnbrokers and other dealers in used firearms, as well as of manufacturers and exporters. By reason of the tax imposed, it is expected that most, if not all, pawnbrokers who have been the principal source of supply of dangerous weapons to the criminal element, will cease to handle such weapons. The bill would also tax sale or other disposal of firearms and machine guns, would require positive identification of each recipient of such a weapon, besides other regulations."

Ostensibly the pending bill is a revenue measure.

As Mr. Cummings puts it:

"It is not expected that this legislation will keep all revolvers, sawed-off shotguns or machine guns out of the hands of criminals. It is believed, however, that law-abiding citizens will respect the provisions of this act and that the criminal element will violate the act, thus laying a foundation for forfeiture of their weapons and for imprisoning them for violating provisions."

Whose Hand?



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

States Act Against 'Crooked' Lawyers

(Continued from Page 1)

anything like the machinery now in operation here, Mr. Fogle said, which gives the legal group a measure of official power in dealing with complaints and then following through the cases until the lawyers are either found guilty or innocent by the high tribunal of the State.

Since January, 1933, the bar association's grievances committee, after hearing numbers of complaints against members, has seen its recommendations in 39 cases disposed of by the Supreme Court. Of these 39 lawyers, 30 were actually disbarred, two suspended for one year, one for two years, and one for three months. Three were dismissed and two were stricken from the record.

In addition, the Supreme Court now has pending 26 cases in which disbarment has been asked.

The number of lawyers disbarred during 1933, due to efforts to speed up the proceedings, was 30 or 40 per cent higher than in previous years, according to Mr. Fogle.

California

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — California, under the procedure of its State Bar, governmental branch embracing the state's 12,000-odd lawyers in compulsory membership, is said to have one of the most effective means of purging the American bar of undesirables.

According to Mr. Andrew Y. Wood, editor of the State Bar Journal, more attorneys have been subjected to disciplinary action since the beginning of 1928, when the State Bar became active, than during the previous 77 years of California's statehood. The number thus disciplined was 85.

With a higher number of lawyers per capita than in any other state, outside of New York, California has attempted to make proceedings against attorneys both easy for the complainant, and fair to the attorney involved. To this end the trial of a lawyer is kept secret from the making of the first informal complaint to an assistant secretary of the State Bar in San Francisco or Los Angeles, until final judgment by the board of governors of the State Bar is handed the Supreme Court for review.

Complaints which assistant secretaries feel are probably valid are referred to clearing house committees, who call in the principals in the case, and hear their stories. If the case is not dismissed by this committee, it is then passed to a trial committee for a thrashing out of the questions involved. Trial committees decide the case, either acquitting the attorney, or punishing him by suspension or disbarment. The board of governors then reviews the case, acting as an appellate court, sometimes merely affirming the finding of the trial committee, sometimes increasing or decreasing punishment. The Supreme Court then gets the case for final action. When the court changes the action of the State Bar its tendency has been, it is said, to somewhat mitigate punishment.

In addition the State Bar keeps a careful watch of cases in the courts in which lawyers are involved, and when an attorney is convicted of a felony, such as embezzlement, the attention of the Supreme Court is called to the matter, and a disbarment follows.

New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Within the last two months, Mr. James B. Carpenter, president of the New Jersey Bar Association, who was recently appointed special Assistant Attorney-General, has succeeded in cleaning up a nest of racketeering lawyers in Passaic County, whose activities were so destructive and brazen that insurance companies had refused to write policies in that territory. Out of 16 cases presented, Mr. Carpenter has obtained 12 convictions to date, and he has more than 100 indictments outstanding.

A year ago, younger members of the Essex County Bar Association, with headquarters in Newark, left that group and formed the Lawyers' Society, in protest against the refusal of that Bar Association to disapprove a judicial appointment by the Governor. As a result of their activities, the appointment was defeated.

At the same time, they went on record as opposing politically dictated appointments to the judiciary, and have since fought steadily to preserve public confidence in the bar by supporting unbiased appointments. This Lawyers' Society is now preparing to ask the Legislature to pass a bill to take the selection of jurymen out of political hands and give it over to the judiciary. A bill to this effect has been defeated annually for four years.

Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Thirty-nine lawyers in this State have faced disbarment proceedings in the last four years as a result of the Minnesota bar's campaign to eliminate undesirable members.

With the exception of two or three who were merely censured, those involved were either suspended or disbarred. The suspension periods for eight thus disciplined ranged from six months to three years, according to Mr. Oscar G. Haugland, secretary of the State Board of Law Examiners.

The exceptional number of disbarments, said Mr. Haugland, is not due alone to the increase in the number of practicing attorneys or the increase in unethical practice; rather it is due to the concentrated effort of a better organized bar association to rid the profession of erring and shyster lawyers.

Although most of the disbarments were for embezzlement of client's funds, forgery or filing of false instruments, there has been recently at least one case of racketeering. In this case, the offending attorney pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him and a large numbers of dry-cleaning establishments with violation of the Anti-Conspiracy Act. Acid and bomb throwing and threats of violence were involved in the conspiracy.

Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seven lawyers have been disbarred, three have been suspended and six await trial as a result of suits filed by the St. Louis Bar Association in the last two years.

This is cited as proof of the determination of the legal profession as a whole in St. Louis to purge its ranks of lawyers who deal with kidnapers, traffic with racketeers and otherwise prey on society and business. This record of activity stands in contrast to the apparent lack of interest in the subject in the past.

From 1922 to 1932, only two disbarment proceedings were instituted by the association, one of which resulted in withdrawal of the privilege to practice. Present activity began with the election to the presidency in 1932 of Mr. William T. Jones, former Judge of the Circuit Court in St. Louis. It is being continued with similar vigor by his successor, Mr. Walter R. Mayne.

In these cases, the association works at a disadvantage in that Missouri has neither an incorporated bar nor has its Supreme Court authorized the bar association to take testimony and make recommendations to the court. The committee on grievances must first receive a complaint from some person who has been in contact with the attorney in question and after that it can bring suit only as so many private citizens. Further obstacles include the lack of authority to summon and swear witnesses.

The chairman of the association's committee on grievances, who has borne the brunt of much of the work in this campaign, is Mr. Thomas F. McDonald, who was appointed to his post by Mr. Jones and reappointed by Mr. Mayne.

New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Efforts of a special committee of the Federal Bar Association to purge the profession of lawyers who protect racketeering have come to a temporary standstill here because of inability to secure adequate material for prosecutions.

The bar, subjected to a wave of editorial criticism, decided to broadcast a public appeal by radio for information concerning such racketeering lawyers, in order to dramatize for the critics the difficulty of getting at such information. Returns from the broadcast, the Monitor has learned, were almost nothing.

This committee has therefore tentatively concluded that the solution must come from steady raising of the standards of the profession, rather than from any spectacular drive. In this, it agrees with several standing committees on law and bar reform of the New York City Bar, which are engaged in slower improvements rather than dramatic moves.

The coöperative aim of these bar organizations is by gradual means to build up a standard making the lawyer morally responsible to the state first, and to his client second. With the coöperation of progressive judges, and changes in court practice and the laws regarding it, they hope to introduce the rule of common sense into court procedure, so that an attorney will not be allowed to use the technicality of the law to defeat the ends of social justice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Erie County Bar Association has three committees which look after the standards of the legal profession in Buffalo and vicinity.

Mr. Ellis H. Gidley, president of the association, said three committees keep a watchful eye on the practice of law here.

Recently there were two instances of lawyers here who were disbarred and prosecuted for irregular practices in connection with fees which their clients intrusted to them in real estate transactions. Another lawyer was brought here on extradition proceedings from a southern city and was sent to prison for mishandling of funds.

Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The legal profession of Utah is engaged in what promises to be an effective effort to discipline its members and purge itself of "shady" practices.

The effort toward self-discipline dates from 1931. Legislation was enacted in that year creating the Utah State Bar which displaced the old Utah State Bar Association. The bar association lacked legal authority to function effectively, but the new organization was given ample power to control, within reasonable limits, the conduct of its members.

The first step of the Utah State Bar was to put into effect more exacting rules and requirements for admission to practice in the State. The second step was the proposal, and subsequent approval by the Supreme Court, of new canons of ethics, violation of which makes the offender liable to disbarment. Disciplinary committees were set up and in 1933 the Supreme Court handed down the first disbarment opinion under the new legislation. Several other cases are now being investigated.

Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Two attorneys have been involved in disbarment action during the past six months, largely through activity of a committee of inquiry of the Omaha Bar Association.

The Nebraska Supreme Court issued an order of disbarment last October against a former local attorney, sent to Leavenworth federal penitentiary on an embezzlement charge. He had pleaded guilty to appropriating $967 which he held as guardian to two minors. This money was due as war risk insurance from their father.

Criminal and disbarment actions are now pending against another local attorney. He was found guilty by a jury in district court here last December of obtaining money under false pretenses. He has appealed to the Nebraska Supreme Court. He is charged with obtaining a $700 loan from an Omaha woman on the representation that she was receiving a first mortgage on the lawyer's residential property. It is alleged that prior mortgages were standing against the property at the time. A Supreme Court referee is now in charge of the disbarment action.

Such action has had "a wholesome influence on the profession in Omaha" in the opinion of Mr. George M. Tunison, president of the Omaha Bar Association.

He believes that many cloudy spots in the profession would be cleared up by nation-wide adoption of "The California System" of the "self-integrated" bar.

The Omaha committee of inquiry coöperates closely with members of the district bench in complaints involving possible disbarment action. It has "handled quietly" and caused satisfactory adjustment of numerous cases of alleged "shady practice" called to its attention.

Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The ease with which criminals have won delays in courts or ultimate freedom, receivership scandals, and the general costliness of convicting offenders, has prompted a widespread movement in Indiana to purge the legal profession.

Members of the profession itself, conscious of the rising tide of public criticism, have since 193[illegible] been engaged in a battle to raise its standards.

Circuit courts whose judges are elected, prior to 1931 were empowered to admit anyone to practice law who was "of good moral character" and recommended by a member of the bar. There were no educational requirements for applicants.

But the rules of bar admission today require a stringent examination. A critical survey of the applicant's fitness morally is made in the community where he lives. In examinations just concluded only 41 out of 97 applicants were successful in gaining admission to the bar. Less than half of the applicants since Jan. 1 have gained admission.

The first foothold of the campaign to purge the Indiana bar was won when the 1931 State Legislature enacted a law which stated:

"The Supreme Court of this State shall have exclusive jurisdiction to admit attorneys to practice law in all courts of the State under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe."

A state board of law examiners, consisting of five members, one from each Supreme Court judicial district, was appointed to consider bar applicants.

Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—Candidates for admission to the Oregon bar must pass a test for morals as well as the customary test for intelligence, as a result of a ruling recently authorized by the Oregon Supreme Court. The board of bar examiners has been increased in number sufficiently to provide a subcommittee for examination of morals. Those who fail to meet the test fail to find their names on the list of those recommended for admission to the Oregon bar.

The grievance committee of the Oregon Bar Association has had a number of cases before it recently which have resulted in disbarment by the State Supreme Court of several practicing attorneys.

"Considering the large number of attorneys in Oregon and the vast amount of confidential business they are transacting daily for their thousands of clients, the number of instances of dishonesty and malpractice which come up for investigation is small," comments Mr. E. K. Oppenheimer, president of the association. "We are taking care of our profession, however, and there have been several disbarments during the past year."

The Oregon Bar Association has tried for several years to persuade the State Legislature to pass a law integrating the Oregon bar. The proposed law would compel all lawyers to belong to one organization and would necessitate licensing of all attorneys. At the last session of the Legislature, the bill was passed by the House but was defeated in the Senate.

Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Idaho has had a working law for nine years in which the disciplining of attorneys for unprofessional conduct is given to the State Bar Association.

Considering a registraration of 555 lawyers in the State, 108 formal complaints, which is the number filed and taken care of by the Bar Association in nine years, shows a general activity to maintain straight conduct among its members.

The commissioner of the Bar Association in whose part of the State the misconduct is charged appoints prosecuting and trial committees. If the offender is adjudged guilty with the penalty of suspension or disbarment the case with its record is placed before the Supreme Court to enter the final order.

Laymen render most of the complaints. Small charges are often ironed out by the secretary without coming to trial.

The bar is careful not to consider the case of the layman, but only whether or not the conduct of the lawyer has been honorable. Thus, in a complaint of failure to remit money due the client, although the cleanup may result in a collection for the client, the bar's activity is with the lawyer only.

Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Getting into the Arizona bar, and staying in, are both more difficult under a new law passed last year by the Legislature. The state bar is now incorporated. Every person duly admitted to practice law automatically becomes a member.

A governing body of 11 is set up. This board fixes the qualifications for attorneys, with approval of the Supreme Court. It also appoints a board of five to examine applicants. For years bar examinations have been becoming progressively stricter, and now they are even more so.

Local committees are appointed where the board of governors sees fit, to assist in enforcing regulations and raising the standards of the profession.

Any person may file charges against an attorney. The board of governors must hold a hearing in the defendant's county, private unless he requests that it be public. If evidence is deemed to warrant carrying the matter further, recommendation is made to the Supreme Court that the accused be disbarred, suspended or reproved.

Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Numerous steps are being taken to improve the status of the legal profession in Washington. In 1932 the State Legislature passed an integrated bar act which gave the Washington Bar Association the authority of state law where before it had been merely an association of attorneys.

They have already, under their

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Illinois Plans Oath For Public Servants

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 10

A MOVE to uphold Americanism in the schools of Illinois was taken yesterday with a demand from the Chicago Board of Education that the State Legislature make it compulsory for every public employee to take an annual oath of allegiance to the federal and state constitutions. Failure to do so would result in dismissal.

The proposed oath reads as follows:

"I solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Illinois and the laws of the United States and the State of Illinois, and by precept and example to promote respect for the flag and statutes of the United States and the State of Illinois, reverence for law and order, and undivided allegiance to the Government of the United States."

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The Editor's Puzzle

320

He designed several certain gifts which had all the earmarks of being especially useful for being sent from members of a family to other members of the home circle far off or relatives of the same family at appropriate seasons

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Paraguayan Minister Outlines His Nation's Side of Strife With Bolivia in Gran Chaco

Quotes Decision of American President in 1878 Adjudicating Area to Paraguay—Says Facts Prove Bolivia Waging 'War for Annexation'

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Señor Enrique de Bordenave, Paraguayan Minister to the United States, places the onus for the Bolivian-Paraguayan war in the Gran Chaco squarely upon Bolivian shoulders. That he does so is to be expected. However, he makes an interesting point.

Paraguay, he says, has clearer title than that of Bolivia to the Chaco area and handed down from Spanish Colonial days. And, further, at the time of the war between Bolivia and three Latin-American republics, Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, 1865-1870, a Triple Alliance treaty among the three nations provided that following the war the Chaco territory would go to Argentina.

"Why," asks Señor Bordenave, "if Bolivia considers the 300,000 square kilometers belongs to her did she not join forces with Paraguay during 1865, help to retain the territory, and then arbitrate with Paraguay for legal possession?"

Sent Out Many Expeditions

That Bolivia remained aloof is conclusive proof to the Paraguayan Minister that Bolivia never did possess legal rights for its claims. And further, he argues, the fact that the United States' President, Rutherford B. Hayes, called upon during 1878 to determine upon Argentina's claim to the Gran Chaco, gave his decision adjudicating the area to Paraguay, because that nation "had a just and legal title to it," proves beyond dispute that Bolivia is "waging a war for annexation."

In the files of the Paraguayan Minister at Washington is a report prepared by the Rotary Club of Asunción, Paraguay's capital city. The report states that the royal titles granted by the Crown of Spain gave political control of the Chaco to Paraguay, and gave the commission to subject and evangelize the wild Indian tribes populating that country. Paraguay, it says, explored the Chaco from 1524 to 1558, and during the three centuries up to 1855, it sent out 126 expeditions.

The report likewise, says that Paraguay has some 2000 cattle ranches in the disputed area and more than 2,000,000 head of cattle. It says that Paraguay possesses navigation companies, railroad towns with running water, telegraph stations, electric light plants, hospitals and schools. On the other hand, Bolivia, it explains, "does not posess a meter of railways or public roads. Bolivia has only military roads to connect recently established stragetic military forts."

Señor Bordenave took particular care to note that previous to the year when President Hayes awarded the Gran Chaco to Paraguay the Paraguayan Republic was without cattle. He said that a large part of the Chaco was sold to foreign interests. He pointed out that Paraguay then began to build railroads and establish tanning factories. He showed by a map that today there are five Paraguayan railroads in the Gran Chaco totaling around 700 kilometers.

Mentions Bolivian Loan

The unfairness of the present war between Bolivia and Paraguay is arraigned by Señor Bordenave, not only because "Bolivia is the aggressor," but because Bolivia, a nation of 2,500,000 peoples compared to Paraguay's 850,000, actually prepared for the conflict when, in 1928, "it floated a loan of $23,000,000 through Dillon, Read & Co., New York, and was permitted, according to the contract, to devote $5,000,000 of this sum to pay for armaments acquired from Vickers Company in England." This information was "brought to light during the United States Senate investigation of 1931-32."

The "unnecessary war" which Bolivia brings to Paraguay is greatly deplored by the Paraguayan Minister. Perhaps because he is so far away the anxiety for the friends back home is doubled. "I realize what war means," he said. "Many of my relatives were killed during the great conflict of 1865-70 when Paraguay's population decreased from 1,300,000 to 300,000 persons."

There is something about this earnest, courteous Minister that attracts. Maybe it is his sincerity, or perhaps it is the intense pride for his people. Referring to a volume which he took down from a spacious bookcase he showed how Paraguay had 140 schools, both public and private, that 112,000 pupils were enrolled requiring the services of 2875 teachers. He stressed the point that Bolivia, with a population nearly three times as large, could enroll only 80,000 students.

Became Independent in 1810

Señor Bordenave told me how Paraguay had once been part of the Viceroyalty of the Plata and how Argentina had wanted it to remain an Argentine province. He explained that Asuncion had been founded during 1536, exactly 44 years before Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, and that Paraguayans settled the Argentine capital. And he related how Paraguay became independent during 1810, but was not recognized by Argentina until 1853.

I asked him if the war between Bolivia and Paraguay could not have been averted. He replied by referring to a paragraph in the Paraguayan Rotary Club report which declared that the issue between the two republics never should have been anything more than marking the boundary between the ancient Spanish colony, now constituting the Republic of Paraguay, and the former Spanish provinces, today constituting the Republic of Bolivia.

"Hundreds of diplomatic documents of Bolivian origin demonstrate," he said, "that Bolivia considered the question for years, if not centuries, from this viewpoint. Formerly Bolivia invariably referred to the dispute as a 'question of boundaries.' Now, however, she has tried to convert the question into a territorial dispute. Bolivia claims with incredible temerity the whole of the Chaco Boreal of Paraguay. That is to say, more than half of our national territory."

Disclaims Argentine Support

Señor Bordenave suggested that perhaps the "people of the powerful United States" could not fully appreciate what it meant to a small nation to be fighting against a country vastly richer and more thickly populated. I recalled then that Argentina was reported to be standing behind Paraguay. And so I asked:

"Is it true that the Argentine Government is backing your people?"

For the first time during our conversation Señor Bordenave became impatient.

"To believe such a thing is an insult to my nation and to Argentina," he answered. "There is not the slightest foundation for such a statement." He stopped, as if remembering that it was not I who was making the accusation.

"Perdonne," he said. "These are troublesome days."

Back came the smile and with the graciousness which makes one wonder if war would be possible were all Latin Americans like him.

He paused for me to ask more questions.

Visitors Never Hurried

On his desk lay a pile of official papers waiting attention. A secretary came in, said something, and disappeared. I might have stayed on, for no South American hurries a visitor.

"Perhaps some other time you will give many more details to me."

He nodded assent.

"Perhaps the recently signed inter-American anti-war pact will settle the Chaco controversy?"

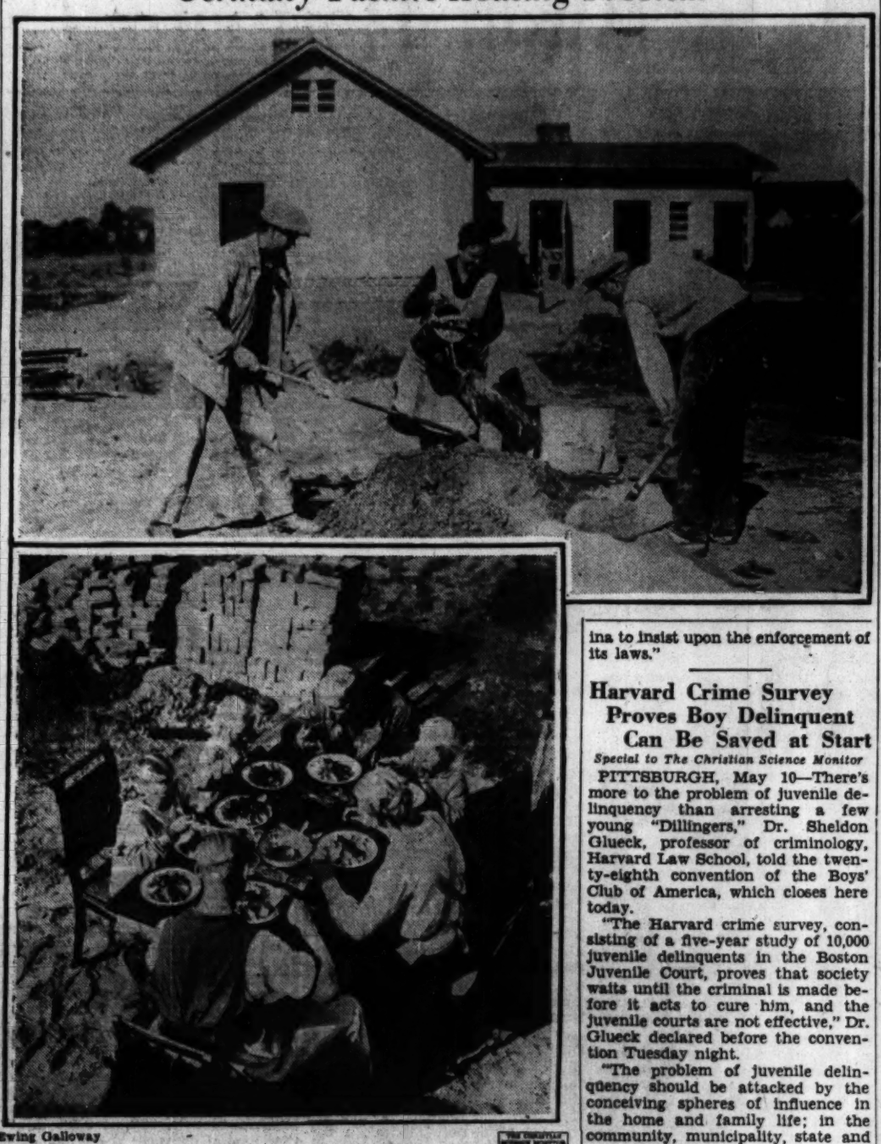
Again he nodded.

"Maybe!" he said.

"Perhaps," I suggested, "I should be going."

He did not nod. Instead, he asked that I write his story as he had given it to me, shook hands, turned back to the work which I had interrupted, and bade me a cheerful "Hasta la Vista" as I reached the doorway.

Germany Tackles Housing Problem



Ewing Galloway

They Picnic While Building

The Government Furnishes Materials, the Family Does the Work and Pays for House on Long-Time Terms.

These means with which to build houses are extended to working people and on locations within easy distances of factories. The picture at the top shows workers mixing concrete to be used in erecting a house similar to the one in the background. The lower photograph is one of a family dining out of doors while their house is in the process of erection.

States Act Against 'Crooked' Lawyers

(Continued From Page 6)

new power, raised the standard of admission to the bar, and with the power to disbar under the sanction of the State Supreme Court, they are holding members up to a higher standard of public service. At the present time they are taking vigorous steps to clean the profession of unauthorized practitioners and the abuses that arise when such so-called lawyers mislead the public in automobile, investment and collection matters. A special campaign against abuses in the collection of debts is being made.

Another important move is being made through a group of state-authorized jurists known as the Judicial Council. At the request of Gov. Clarence E. Martin this council is working on a plan for the expedition and improvement of criminal procedure.

The parole system is being overhauled and it is proposed to take the power of parole out of the Governor's hands, leaving him only the power of pardon, and placing parole entirely in the hands of State Parole Board appointed by the Governor. The reform in parole and probation being undertaken are patterned after the New York law.

Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Persistent endeavor by the Allegheny County Bar Association to eradicate the admitted evils which have flourished among certain members of the bar in years past has brought about an impressive ethical change.

Acting on the recommendation of an investigating committee of the bar association, headed by Mr. Gifford K. Wright, presiding Judge Ambrose B. Reid of Common Pleas Court issued an order prohibiting employment of "runners" in damage cases, ruling out gifts to policemen and physicians by attorneys. Any attorney violating this order is liable to contempt charges.

Further, the order provides that any client dissatisfied with his share of damages recovered in a lawsuit may appeal to the court for a ruling on what is a fair attorney's fee. Attorneys are required to file duplicate sums received in damage suits.

These were the chief, if not all, evils uncovered in more than a year's investigation by the bar committee, which was financed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The committee recently revealed the solicitation of criminal cases in the county jail had been rampant but had recently subsided. However, it pointed out that, "The practice still prevails whereby criminal cases are referred to certain favored attorneys by desk sergeants at the various police stations, by members of the county detective force and by members of the city detective force."

Pleased by the what it considers to be important gains in the fight for a more ethical law practice, the bar association is not dropping the matter there. It is proceeding on its investigations into various charges which have been lodged against some Pittsburgh lawyers. As all proceedings are clothed in secrecy, no indication has been made as to the findings.

Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Recommendations for the improvement of law enforcement, filed with the Detroit Bar Association by a special committee, indicate that a thorough job of disbarring unethical lawyers has been undertaken. According to reports of the Attorney-General's office, several disbarments have taken place during the last year.

While these cases do not have an underworld flavor, it is intimated in the report that there are lawyers who were "practically exclusively engaged in the trial and conduct of infractions of the criminal law." A great deal of the activity of this class of lawyers seems to arise, the report shows, from the apparent connections which they have with the law enforcement agencies, bondsmen and so-called cappers."

While these attorneys apparently work from the law enforcement side, their connections are said actually to be with defendants, many of whom are underworld characters. However, the committee reported that it did not believe this practice to be widespread and that it could be stamped out.

Chicago Blue Eagle Removed

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Because, he charged, the Uptown Motor Corporation placed a higher value on an automobile accepted in trade for a new car than allowed by the code, Mr. John E. Cassidy, state NRA director, yesterday ordered the corporation's Blue Eagle removed.

Harvard Crime Survey Proves Boy Delinquent Can Be Saved at Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 10—There's more to the problem of juvenile delinquency than arresting a few young "Dillingers," Dr. Sheldon Glueck, professor of criminology, Harvard Law School, told the twenty-eighth convention of the Boys' Club of America, which closes here today.

"The Harvard crime survey, consisting of a five-year study of 10,000 juvenile delinquents in the Boston Juvenile Court, proves that society waits until the criminal is made before it acts to cure him, and the juvenile courts are not effective," Dr. Glueck declared before the convention Tuesday night.

"The problem of juvenile delinquency should be attacked by the conceiving spheres of influence in the home and family life; in the community, municipality, state and federal Government.

"Marital and family guidance clinics should be established; communities should be created to exercise more control over the residents; every large police department should set up a crime prevention bureau.

"There should be a state-wide system of modern juvenile courts established, based on a children's code, and the Federal Government should continue its drive in the direction of an early age."

The three-day convention features an exhibit of more than 2000 items of handiwork by the boy members of the boys' clubs throughout the country.

Rich Los Angeles Man Is Victim of Kidnapers

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (AP)—Two masked men brandishing pistols abducted Mr. William F. Gettle, 47, wealthy oil man, from his newly-purchased estate in the foothills district of Arcadia at a midnight party, declaring "this is a kidnaping."

Mr. James Wolfe, a Westwood furniture dealer, was left bound and gagged and strapped to a tree on the estate. His wife freed him.

Mr. Gettle was abducted after a party of 10 entertained at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Gettle, who are residents of Beverly Hills, had left a swimming pool.

Mrs. Wolfe, noting the failure of her husband and Mr. Gettle to appear at the house, started for the pool and soon found her husband. She called Mrs. Gettle and others in the party and upon freeing Mr. Wolfe, Arcadia police were notified. By that time the kidnapers and their victim had vanished.

Mr. Gettle, formerly manager of a chain store in Bakersfield, Calif., later engaged in oil operations there and became wealthy.

Robbers Get $14,000 From Missouri Bank

WEBB CITY, Mo., May 10 (AP)—Seven persons, including five women, were bound and gagged today by a gang of bank robbers who took approximately $14,000 from the Webb City Bank.

The robbers, said by the victims to number at least six, held the seven captive until the time lock on the vault opened.

Hughes Urges Public To Rise Against Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

to the improvement of criminal justice. Here we are dealing with the foundations of the security of society.

"Of what avail are schemes for promoting social welfare if the organization of society fails in its primary duty of protecting life and property from criminal assault, if the criminal law is flouted by corrupt political alliances, if, despite official honesty and vigilance, delays and procedural complexities embarrass prosecutions, if even after conviction laxity and dilatory methods in appellate proceedings bring the processes of the courts into disrepute?

"No community can be trusted to promote social welfare which does not have the self-respect and stamina to insist upon the enforcement of its laws."

Anti-Arms Group Wins Its Battle On Machine Guns

(Continued from Page 1)

from under them by testimony given the committee by Mr. W. B. Ryan, president of the Auto-Ordnance Company, owners of patent rights of the Thompson submachine gun manufactured by the Colt's Firearms Company of Hartford, Conn., who declared categorically that the pending bill "would aid in keeping machine guns out of the hands of gangsters and the criminal elements."

"How many companies in the United States manufacture machine guns used by the gangsters or criminals today?" he was asked.

"As far as I know there is only one company which actually manufactures the small type machine guns," he said, "the Colt's Firearms Company, who manufacture for us, and they also manufacture a small gun called the 'Monitor,' a gun of their own."

Some Protest Is Heard

Mr. Karl T. Frederick, president National Rifle Association of America, Mr. Milton A. Record, adjutant general of the State of Maryland and executive vice-president of the National Rifle Association, and Mr. John Thomas Taylor, legislative agent for the American Legion, have all appeared before the committee to protest alleged infringement of personal rights involved in regulation of revolvers and firearms.

Their attitude is that the private citizen should be permitted to carry a revolver, if desired, as a protection against criminals. The pending bill, through its licensing fee would force 95 per cent of the small dealers in revolvers throughout the country to give up the sale, Mr. Frederick protests. Mr. Frederick told the committee that he "seldom" carried a revolver himself. Little of value can be accomplished by federal legislation on this point, he declared.

Members of the committee announced that they were subject to a stream of telegrams and messages, organized by the National Rifle Association against the pending bill.

Correction

Bolivia-Paraguay War

The Christian Science Monitor regrets that through an error in editing Mr. George Howland Cox's weekly Latin-American article, published on Page 8 of the May 3 issue, the Bolivian Minister, Señor Enrique Finot, was quoted as saying: "We are engaged in the most senseless of conflicts. . . ." The quotation should have been: "We are NOT engaged in the most senseless of conflicts. . . ." The mistake also appeared in the sub-heading.

Little Snow in Asheville

The weather bureau at Asheville, N. C., says the snowfall there last winter was the lightest in 13 years.

South Dakota Tribes Oppose Indian Bill For Communal Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D., May 10—The problem of placing the Indians of South Dakota in a communal state of society came up here for a two-day discussion, led by Mr. Ralph Case, Washington attorney for the Sioux tribe of South Dakota.

An unofficial group of Sioux delegates from the six reservations in the State spent two days in close conference at the State House in an effort to iron out legal technicalities of the Wheeler-Howard Indian bill. No decision was reached. Earlier the Pine Ridge and the Rosebud Reservations had voted for the bill.

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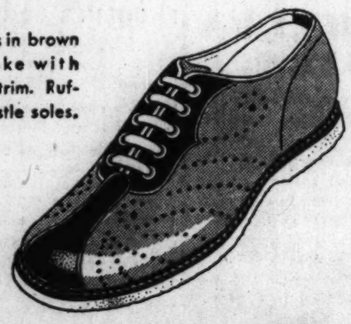

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Christian Science Lecture by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of this city, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Scientific Christian Healing" this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, extends to those of its present and of its radio audience a cordial welcome to this lecture on Christian Science.

As one of several avenues through which authentic information about Christian Science is disseminated, The Mother Church maintains a Board of Lectureship, whose members are explaining to interested audiences all over the world something about Christian Science and how to apply it to the problems of everyday life. Our speaker today is a member of this board.

Christian Science, as the name implies, is the Science of Christianity. It is obvious that a subject of such magnitude as this cannot be fully presented within the time which the lecturer has at his disposal. One will be able however, if he will keep his thought in an unprejudiced and attentive state, to gain enlightenment and help from the lecture that we are about to hear.

Our speaker today has had many years of technical training as student, as teacher, and as observer along scientific lines. In this lecture entitled "Scientific Christian Healing," he will show that Christian Science, the law of God, or good, the law of divine Love, when recognized, can be brought into operation to enforce God's will of good for all of His children, and that it is an exact science. He will show that the honest beginner, as well as the advanced student, may utilize this Christianly scientific knowledge in the solving of every kind of problem.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you our speaker of today, Prof. Hermann S. Hering of this city.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows: There is probably no question of such general interest to mankind as the one of healing—the healing of sin, sorrow, suffering, sickness—the attainment of health, harmony, success and peace. When we look about us and see the prevalent misery and wretchedness, it is very evident that the whole world is in need of healing, and that there is a great demand for some better means of healing the ills of the world, including both sin and disease than is in general use today.

The Gospels tell us of marvelous healing done by Christ Jesus and His followers. Many instances of the healing of physical disease are recorded. He restored a withered hand; he healed a cripple and a man born blind; he healed cases of paralysis, leprosy, dropsy, hemorrhage, epilepsy, violent insanity, and raised the dead; although these modern terms are not always used in the Bible.

Furthermore, he specifically commanded his disciples that they should continue the healing work, counseling them:

"And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." (St. Matt. 10: 7, 8.)

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do." (St. John 14: 12, 13.)

In connection with their missionary work Peter, Philip, Paul and other Christian followers healed many diseases, including paralysis, lameness, deformity, insanity and even raised the dead. Indeed, healing was very generally practiced among the early Christians for about three centuries.

Does this not show that Christ Jesus set the standard of perfect healing before humanity, and for all time? Why, then, do we seek any other? Is there a better one?

Jesus' Teachings Not Understood

Many have always believed these teachings and works, but have not understood them, much less thought to attempt repeating them. They have accepted the Bible in theory, but have not apprehended practically much of its inspiring truth. Yet even a partial recognition of the demands made by our Master's teachings upon our life and conduct, reveals the supreme importance of these teachings, and their redemptive greatness. Hence, the following questions must appeal to all thoughtful Christians: Is it possible for Jesus' teachings to be obeyed today? Are they true or not? If not true, what is the basis of Christianity? If true, why are not their healing demands fulfilled? May it not be because they are not understood?

Believers in the Bible cannot ignore the fact that spiritual healing was accomplished during Jesus' time by himself and by his disciples, and for several centuries by his followers. Admitting that this healing occurred, it is evident that it must have been effected through the operation of some law, and that there must have been Principle and Science back of it. Moreover, it is very evident that if this divine Principle and spiritual Science were known and applied today as they were then, the same healing results would follow.

Non-believers in the Bible and in what are called miracles are confronted with the fact that this healing is in great measure taking place today, in their very midst and through purely spiritual means,—which fact can be determined by any sincere investigator. If they deny the availability of spiritual power this is because they do not understand spiritual law and the Principle which operates in Christian healing.

Fundamental Considerations

Let us then consider the divine Science on which Christian healing rests, the Principle and rule by which it operates, consider how these may be applied today, and thus comprehend the nature of scientific Christian healing.

First, it is important to recognize the fact that Christian Science is a discovery, not an invention, a formulated theory or human opinion; it is the discovery of Truth. This discovery was made by Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866, and stated in her textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" which she published in 1875.

Then reviewing our definitions we find that divine Principle is the basis of all true law; that the term "Science," coming from the Latin root "Scientia," meaning knowledge or knowing, is the term now generally understood to mean exact, definite, demonstrable, systemized knowledge of facts, laws, causes, and so on. Also that "Christian" means pertaining to the Christ, the Christ teachings; that "Christian healing" means the healing which is accomplished through the Christ teachings—the Christ, Truth. So scientific Christian healing means the healing which is accomplished through the exact, definite, demonstrable knowledge of the Christ, Truth, and the application of its law, which makes Christian healing possible to one and all today. This scientific Christian healing will be shown to be Christian Science healing.

Healing Accomplished Spiritually

At the outset we should recognize the fact that a careful study of the gospel records shows that Christian healing was effected through spiritual and not material means. Therefore, it can be explained, understood and practiced only spiritually. This is a point which should be clearly seen for there are many who disbelieve in primitive Christian healing as well as in the healing accomplished through Christian Science, because such healing cannot be explained on the basis of physical or medical science. These opposite methods have nothing in common, and even as astronomical things must be astronomically discerned, so it is manifest that spiritual things must be spiritually discerned.

Since this healing is accomplished spiritually, no other means being used, it can be discerned and demonstrated only on a spiritual basis, which means a metaphysical basis, a basis beyond physics, and therefore apart from matter. Here is where the trouble lies, for it is very difficult for most of us to see how physical results can be obtained through spiritual means. To the materially minded, matter and material law appear to be supreme and they have little belief in any power beyond physics, or apart from matter. Still less do they understand it.

Metaphysical or spiritual power is thought of as belonging to the supernatural, which many people reject, associating it as they do with mysticism and superstition. Failing to understand how a mental effort can bring about a physical change, they do not believe in the efficacy of prayer. They either deny the spiritual healing of the early church or else declare it to have been a mere phenomenal exhibition of divine or superhuman power. Therefore they make little effort to relate spiritual power to present human needs.

One reason for this difficulty is the failure to apprehend the relationship between the world of thought and the world of phenomena. This is due mainly to the prevailing belief in what is called matter, which is conceded to be the greatest stumblingblock to an understanding of Christian healing and in fact to acceptance of the Bible itself. Let us then consider this question, though very briefly, with the hope of overcoming this stumblingblock; and let us do so, first of all, from the viewpoint of common human knowledge.

Nature of Matter

Most of us have been educated to believe that there is a creative, governing, controlling power or influence called force, and that there is, in addition, a substance called matter, in which this force seems to inhere and through which it seems to act. Further, we have been taught, that this matter is an indestructible stuff, substance or entity, separate and apart from force or energy.

Recent research and discovery in the physical sciences, however, have rendered this view untenable, and matter is now regarded as something quite different from what it was formerly believed to be.

The unit of matter, called the atom, which was once supposed to be the smallest possible division of matter substance, is now affirmed by physicists to be composed wholly of infinitesimal particles of electrical energy, positive and negative charges of electricity called protons and electrons. It is thus disclosed that this atom, the basis of physical substance so-called, is a manifestation of force. Consequently atomic aggregation, or what is called material structure and growth, is an aggregation of energy or active force and not matter stuff at all.

From the physical standpoint, matter is thus seen to be the appearance, externalization or projection of force or energy, and consequently what we touch, hear, see, smell or taste, is in fact, force. To illustrate: What we touch or feel is a form of pressure which is force; what we hear is the vibration called sound, which is force; what we see is the vibration called light, which is force; what we smell and taste is a form of chemical energy or vibration, which is force. Thus matter is solely a manifestation of force; and not what it has been supposed to be. Physics does not yet know what force itself is, it being still an enigma in what is termed the physical realm.

Mathematical Evidence

The mathematical analysis of matter is interesting. We are accustomed to think of the size of an object in terms of its length, breadth, and thickness, but recent mathematical discoveries show that velocity, or the speed at which an object moves, is a factor in its size, that the dimension of the object in the direction in which it is moved, become smaller as the velocity becomes greater. In other words, the faster the brick is moved, the thinner it becomes. When finally the velocity of light is attained—(theoretically, of course), which is approximately 186,000 miles a second—then this dimension becomes zero, in other words, the thickness disappears. What then is the substance of that brick?

This mathematical discovery, therefore, proves definitely, the conceptual, indeed, the unreal nature of matter. So from discoveries and researches in physics, chemistry, electricity, mathematics, psychology and philosophy, indeed from the basis of common knowledge, we see there is no such thing as matter stuff, or material substance.

Nature of Existence

So also from the viewpoint of materialistic philosophy and psychology, the mental faculties which we call sight, hearing, and the rest are also but different forms of vibration or force, which we have been educated from infancy to interpret, to objectify, to call by names. Actually, however, it is not matter or an object which either cognizes or is cognized, for everything is but a mental phenomenon experienced in consciousness. So we never feel, hear, see, smell, or taste matter or objects, we simply experience sense impressions.

We are, therefore, conscious of existence mentally and the things we are conscious of are mental impressions objectified—sense phenomena. Thus existence, together with all its activities, appearances and phenomena, is in fact wholly mental. Christ Jesus assuredly proved the mental nature of matter and existence when he walked on the water, stilled the tempest, multiplied the loaves and fishes, appeared to his disciples through closed doors, healed the sick, raised the dead and overcame other so-called material conditions. On what other possible basis could these experiences be explained, understood and demonstrated?

When we concede the mental nature of human existence, we take one of the first steps in the understanding and practice of Christian healing, and surmount one of the greatest stumblingblocks to harmony. For then we can see that whatever enters our existence, enters it mentally, as a state of consciousness. Consequently disease, disaster and death are but experiences in human consciousness. What else can they be? Where else can they be?

The consciousness which has a finite dimensional concept of existence, and cognizes materiality, evil and discord, St. Paul called the "carnal mind," which he said, "is enmity against God"—in other words is God's opposite. Since sin, disease and death are the carnal mind's products, Mrs. Eddy further defines it as "mortal mind," thus distinguishing it from the immortal divine Mind. She also solves the enigma of the nature of force when she says, "Physical force and mortal mind are one" (Science and Health, page 484), thereby showing that all that appears to be physical or material is wholly mental.

Everything Mental

It is of great importance to see that material existence is, in fact, wholly mental. We have all believed this in a degree because we know that we are conscious of existence mentally. Is not the awareness that we exist, wholly mental? Is not that awareness a form of consciousness? Does not everything enter our lives mentally as thought? How else could it appear in experience?

When we see that matter is wholly mental, we can more readily understand that our existence in its entirety is mental—that all that we experience resolves itself into a question of consciousness. From this it follows that changes, corrections, healing, must occur in consciousness through some action of thought. In a way we have always known this without perhaps realizing it. For example: suppose we get a bill that has a mistake in it. What is that mistake? Is it the paper, the pencil, the ink, or the figures? No, it is none of these, not even the figures, because, if the figures had been used rightly there would not have been any mistake. A mistake is wrongness, incorrectness, a false statement, and so it is wholly mental. Then the truth with which to correct it is also mental. Are not rightness, correctness, verity, and so on, wholly mental? So we have always corrected mental mistakes with mental truth. In a way, therefore, without knowing it, we have been practicing mental healing by correcting a wrong thought with a right thought.

We are also familiar with these experiences; suppose there is discord in the kitchen, due to a favorite dish having been spoiled. Or, suppose a discord occurs in the sewing room, due to the work not having been properly done, or again, suppose there is discord in the bookkeeping department, in the production department, in the factory—all these discords are admittedly mistakes. In every instance, something was done that should not have been done or something was not done that should have been done. These discords are all recognized as mistakes and the effort is made to find the correct rule, method, process or truth with which to correct them, and thus restore harmony.

We all know of many other discords that are admittedly mistakes. Now that we can see that existence is wholly mental, wholly a state of consciousness, we can see that discordant conditions of whatever name and nature—be they bodily, mental, moral, domestic, social, financial, or pertaining to business—are all mistakes. We can see that in every instance, something was done that should not have been done or something was not done that should have been done. If we can find the truth which will correct these mistakes, then it is evident that we can establish harmony in place of discord.

Before searching for that truth, let us again be clear on the nature of mistakes; First, mistakes are wholly mental. Second, mistakes are always unreal because they are not true. If they were true, they would not be mistakes. Third, there is a truth back of every mistake; scientifically, a mistake, a misunderstanding, is always about a truth—not about an error. For example, a schoolboy's belief that two and two make five is a mistake not about two and two making seven but about two and two making four. It is helpful sometimes to use the term "mistake" instead of its synonym "error," because we all know what a "mistake" is but we do not all know what "error" is. Let us then consider what this needed truth is, that we may be able to correct mistakes and to distinguish between what is real and what is unreal.

Truth

Truth is defined as that which is true, that which is actual being, that which is all, and includes all verity. Thus truth is actuality, that which constitutes real being as distinguished from phenomenal being. Indeed, truth is defined as reality. From this it follows that Truth is everywhere, without boundary or limit, and therefore is infinite.

Being infinite, Truth includes all perfection; it is complete and absolute. It is omnipotence, almightiness, having the quality of being infinitely powerful. It is omnipresence, infinite presence, having the quality of being everywhere present at the same time. For example, two and two make four everywhere. Truth is omniscience, all knowing, having the quality of infinite knowledge; it is indestructibility, eternality, having the quality of perfectness. The fact that two and two make four can never be destroyed, it is indestructible.

This infinite Truth is absolute, fundamental, self-existent, harmonious and perfect, the source, substance and law, of all real being. Thus Truth is identified in Christian Science as Spirit, the indestructible substance; as Mind, the infinite consciousness; as Soul, including all spiritual identity and individuality; as Life, the creating and immortal sustaining power of all activity and continuity; as the supreme Ego, the great I AM, the Being who was and is and ever shall be; and thus the one infinite and only true God; the God of Truth, as the Bible declares, whom St. John defines as Love, saying, "God is love." This is the God of Christian Science, as revealed to Mrs. Eddy; this is the God who is the basis of all Christian Science teaching, thinking, analysis, prayer, healing and demonstration.

Now we can understand real existence—namely, that the universe created and forever sustained by God, and which is like its Creator since like begets like, is not physical nor material, but mental and spiritual. We can also understand that man, as defined in the first chapter of Genesis, is not a corporeal being, but is spiritual consciousnes, the immortal, perfect idea of infinite, divine Mind, the manifestation of perfect, divine Love.

Uncovering of Error

We can now begin to see that this infinite, absolute, divine Truth includes perfect God, perfect man, perfect being, and that, because it is infinite, it is everywhere and all powerful. Consequently, this is the divine Truth about which all human mistakes are made; the Truth that is misstated, falsely presented, erroneously conceived, wrongly understood, in fact the Truth which is counterfeited. This is the Truth, therefore, which will correct every human mistake and thereby destroy all human discord and establish harmony.

Thus we can see that all reality, every expression of the divine activity, is infinite, indestructible, unchanging, perfect, harmonious, spiritual. Consequently, whatever has not these qualities is no part of Truth, is not real. Hence, matter, mortal mind and all the phenomena of material sense, being unlike divine reality, are unreal. On this basis of infinite Truth we are enabled to distinguish at any time between what is absolute, immortal, real; and what is relative, mortal, unreal.

The understanding of infinite, divine Truth is a sort of metaphysical or scientific yardstick, meter stick, measure, or standard by means of which we can test every symptom, condition, suggestion, argument, or experience that may attempt to enter our thought, and determine whether it measures up to this revealed Truth, and thus whether it is real or not. We can now tell at any time whether or not anything comes from God, and if it does not, then it must come from God's opposite, and we can know how to deal with it.

Truth and Error Distinguished

Rightly apprehending the distinction between the real and the unreal, we are in a position to grasp the fact that all discord, disease, disaster and death are the products of false sense, and we are to be freed from them, as Jesus said, by knowing the truth. We certainly cannot be healed spiritually so long as these false products are believed to be either physical or mental realities. We cannot correct a mistake until it is recognized as such. Christian healing cannot be scientifically or successfully achieved until we distinguish clearly between the real and the unreal.

The Christian Scientist recognizes and knows the unreality of the appearance called a sick man, as well as of any other discord, in precisely the same way as a mathematician knows that two times two do not make five, even though he sees it written out; for regardless of the appearance, he knows they make four. It is his business to know this as a mathematician. So the Christian Scientist knows that ther is really no sick man to be healed, but merely an erroneous concept or state of consciousness to be corrected; and it is his business to know this as a Christian Scientist, in obedience to Jesus' command: "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment," which means the judgment of Truth. Christian Science makes it possible for us to begin to do this, and we have never before been able to do so; for until Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science, we did not know the nature of the divine reality nor of the human unreality, that we might differentiate accurately between actuality and appearance. Christian Scientists are frequently criticized for not believing all they see. They know better, even as the astronomer, who does not believe in all celestial appearances, knows better, because his true knowing corrects his physical sense impressions.

Truth cannot be perceived through the five physical senses. Truth is discerned only through the understanding, which is a faculty entirely apart from physical sense. To illustrate: We do not see the truth of a mathematical problem through the sense of sight or by merely looking at the figures before us. The truth lies back of the figures and is discernible only through mathematical understanding. So, too, the real God, the real man, the real universe are perceived only through spiritual understanding. This understanding, the perception and apprehension of divine Truth, Christian Science has made possible to all.

Healing by Right Mental Action

Since Christian healing is accomplished through a transformation or change of consciousness, it must be done mentally and must require some action of thought. Therefore, we need to consider what thinking is, in order that we may think aright, for we know that a wrong belief cannot be corrected with a wrong thought. Truth alone corrects error, and we must learn to think truth if we wish to heal spiritually, for God is Truth and is Spirit, hence Truth is Spirit and only spiritual thinking is true.

All will admit that thinking is the exercise of intelligence, and that real knowing is the activity of real Mind. Real Mind, as we have seen, is the divine consciousness, the infinite intelligence or Truth. Therefore real thinking is the activity of divine Truth in consciousness, the activity involved in being conscious of the Truth, in other words, in knowing the Truth; consequently real thinking is right knowing, the knowing of Truth. Obviously we can know only Truth, we can never actually know error. For example: We can never know that two times two make five, because they do not; we can only believe that they do. Thus we can never know anything that is wrong, evil or material, we can never know sin, disease, death; we can only believe them.

This knowing of Truth is the activity of real consciousness, the consciousness of the real man, God's man; it is communion with our heavenly Father-Mother God, infinite Love. This knowing is true Christian prayer—"Not my will, but thine, be done"—the almost constant prayer of the Christian Scientist. Such prayer in His name is answered in healing the sick, reforming the sinner and supplying all legitimate human needs. As physical darkness disappears when light is brought to bear upon it, so the mental darkness of despair, disease and death disappears when the light of the Christ, Truth, "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world" (St. John 1:9), is brought to bear upon it by being reflected in the individual consciousness through right, spiritual knowing.

A Necessary Discrimination

This scientific Christian healing is Christian Science healing and involves the knowing of spiritual Truth, the recognition of material error as error, and the application to the error of the specific, antidoting, divine Truth which corrects and heals. Therefore this healing is not hypnotism, not mental suggestion, not the mere influence of one human mind over another.

Jesus said: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free;" for by knowing the truth we reflect Truth and its action leavens our thought. This definitely distinguishes Christian Science healing from hypnotism, magnetism, occultism, or mental suggestion in any form. The mental manipulator endeavors to secure control of the patient's mentality, to dominate it and superimpose upon it or inject into it his own thought, will, purpose or desire, be this good or evil, right or wrong. This shows the great danger of such methods. Whereas the Christian Scientist, knowing the nature of God and the real man to be spiritual and perfect, recognizes the diseased and sinful conditions as false, mesmeric states of consciousness; and he applies as the healing remedy his understanding of divine Truth and Love. This remedy is always safe and can never injure, for divine Truth and Love can only bless. Surely this infinite Love is adequate, is intelligent enough, loving enough and powerful enough to supply all our needs; we have but to know divine Love in order to reflect it.

Healing of Sin

Christian Science heals sin in the same manner that it heals sickness, by knowing the truth of perfect God and perfect man and thereby recognizing the fact (1) that evil is the opposite of good, the absence of good, and thus a negative condition without Principle or power; (2) that it is no part of God's creation since in the infinity of good there can be and is no place for evil; (3) that evil is a lie, "a liar, and the father of it," as Jesus termed it; consequently it exists in human consciousness only as a false belief about good. When Christian Science reaches the consciousness of the sinner, it shows him the deceptive character of evil, and awakens him from the mesmeric dream of bondage which has hitherto held him. He is thus set free and evil no longer appeals to him. He ceases indulging in it because the desire for it has been destroyed by the presence and power of the Christ, Truth, the only healer of sin. When he is healed, the sinner does not lose anything except an illusion. He gains what is worth while, real manhood, "the liberty of the children of God," the joys of Spirit, without which there is no real satisfaction.

Successful Application

It should be clearly seen that scientific Christian healing, which is Christian Science healing, is not a mere mental method or mental process involving simply the entertainment and repetition of certain thoughts. Being scientific it demands accurate, intelligent, metaphysical discernment and analysis and a correct application of its divine Principle, which must be done mentally. But above all it requires a clear consciousness of the allness of God, Spirit, and His ideas, and the nothingness of His opposite, evil, matter, and their beliefs, which constitute the carnal mind.

This illumined consciousness, this scientific, healing consciousness, which may be increasingly acquired by anyone today, divine Love alone makes possible, for divine Love, reflected through right knowing and right living, is the real healer in Christian Science, the only one named by Mrs. Eddy, the only one recognized by Christian Scientists. Indeed, divine Love is the basis of scientific Christian healing.

The fact that Christian Scientists have not yet done all the wonderful works done by Jesus and his disciples, nor have yet done all that they know is possible through Christian Science, may be cause for regret but never for discouragement or criticism. They rejoice that Jesus' works prove Christian Science to be true, and they are grateful that Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of Christian healing and gave it to the world for all to demonstrate in the degree that they understand it.

Our success in demonstrating Christian healing and in being transformed through the renewing of the mind, as St. Paul says, depends largely upon the following four fundamental points:

1. The clearness with which we know the truth of being—know what is divinely real. Does not the success of the expert accountant, called in to correct the mistakes made in the books of a business, depend upon how clearly he knows the truth of his subject?

2. The clearness with which we detect the error, recognize it as error and see it as unreal. Mrs. Eddy writes that this is "the point you will most reluctantly admit, although first and last it is the most important to understand." (Science and Health, p. 466.) We can never correct a mistake until it is seen as such. Will not the success of the accountant depend upon the clearness with which he recognizes the mistakes as such?

3. The accuracy with which we apply divine Truth to human error and the persistence with which we correct the error all the way down the line. Will not the success of the accountant depend upon the accuracy with which he applies the mathematical truth and makes the corrections throughout the books?

4. The spiritual quality of our consciousness—the spirituality of our thought, in other words, our nearness to God. Christian Science healing is not demonstrated through will-power, hypnotism or any form of necromancy. Could the accountant correct the books through will-power, hypnotism or necromancy? He must know the truth clearly enough to recognize the mistakes and correct them. So in Christian Science, the truth must be known so clearly that the error will be recognized as error and then corrected.

Mary Baker Eddy

The love and gratitude which Christian Scientists feel toward Mrs. Eddy is not to be wondered at when one takes into account the great good which has come into their lives as the result of her teachings.

I had the great privilege to be in close personal association with Mrs. Eddy for several years. I found her to be a woman of unusually fine character, whose heart was filled with love for all mankind, including those who persecuted her for righteousness' sake. She was a genuine and very spiritually minded Christian, filled with love for God and for the teachings of Christ Jesus. She possessed a high degree of metaphysical understanding and spiritual power, which fitted her to meet successfully the great demands of her high mission.

The whole world is indebted to Mrs. Eddy for her scientific and spiritual interpretation of the Bible, especially the words and works of the Master, and for her demonstration of the truth of his teaching. In the face of the so-called higher criticism, the doubt respecting the correctness of much Scriptural teaching and the denial of the possibility of obeying Christ Jesus' commands, Mrs. Eddy's proof that the Bible is true stands out as one of the greatest, most significant achievements of this age, for thereby the truth of Christianity and the rightness of its basis is scientifically established. This scientific establishment had never before been achieved.

Fulfillment of Jesus' Mission

Christian Science is the renaissance of Christianity, the rebirth and reëstablishment on a scientific, demonstrable basis, of the Christianity which Christ Jesus taught and practiced. It is the fulfillment of his mission of bringing to the world salvation from sin, sickness and death. Its modest achievements of today prove the truth of its Principle and rule and enable any sincere seeker to begin to live it and be benefited by it. It is a clarion call to every aspiring heart to awaken to the present privilege of freedom and spiritual authority over human ills and to demonstrate that the day of human redemption is at hand.

Mrs. Eddy writes:

"When will Jesus' professed followers learn to emulate him in *all* his ways and to imitate his mighty works? . . . It is possible,—yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness. Christians claim to be his followers, but do they follow him in the way that he commanded? Hear these imperative commands: 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect!' 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature!' *'Heal the sick!'* " (Science and Health, p. 37).

Would Jesus have given these commands unless he had known them to be the demands of Truth and possible of fulfillment? Have you ever realized that an understanding of Jesus' teachings and strict adherence thereto would remove from this world all sin, sickness, sorrow and suffering? Think of this, if you will, the next time you read the Gospels. Christian Science will show you the way of "Scientific Christian Healing" and will enable you to demonstrate this way.

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NEXT WASHDAY

I SEE YOU'RE ALL SMILES THIS WASHDAY
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The Home Forum

"Rapity-Rapity-Rapity-Rap"

MR. BIXBY knows the birds. He has spent countless intensive hours observing, studying and listing them. He is letter perfect in every ornithological detail. When he sees a bird flit across the pasture, something like this flits across Mr. Bixby's mind:

"*Turdus mustelinus.* Above cinnamon-brown, reddest on the head, shading into olive on the rump and tail; beneath white, thickly spotted on the breast with dark brown; tail nearly even; bill brown; feet pale. Length, 8.25 inches. Migratory. Nests usually in woods."

After this silent passage, he will turn and remark with animation: "Those Vesper Buntings are getting very rare. That is only the second one that has flown over the pasture this spring. Chapman tells of seeing them in flocks, and Thoreau—"

I am suburban bred. Moreover, unfortunately, there were no ornithologists in our family and, when I moved into the country a few years ago, robins, English sparrows and one stuffed owl comprised my experience with bird life.

* * *

Mr. Bixby was sittin, on my porch one afternoon in early spring, and somewhere over near the orchard a bird was singing. I recognized the song. For a fortnight I had been listening to it; and, as I listened to its joyous lilt, one weariness of winter after another dropped from me.

I turned to Mr. Bixby—he would understand. "I begin to feel light-hearted," I said, "at the first notes of the song sparrow in the spring."

"Yes?" replied Mr. Bixby dryly. "But that happens to be a fox sparrow singing just now."

I crimsoned. How *could* the notes of a song sparrow make me feel light-hearted when there wasn't any song sparrow there!

"Perhaps you will agree that there is something to be gained in knowing what you are talking about, even if the subject is *only birds*!"

Never before had I seen kindly Mr. Bixby incensed. I had committed an outrage. But before I could reply, his good nature had returned:

"Anybody can learn the birds," he said forgivingly. "I'll bring you over a bunch of books."

Here, indeed, was an ideal opportunity. Not only would I have Mr. Bixby's fine books, but I would have the advantage of Mr. Bixby's assistance. Instinctively I knew that he would delight in prodding and guiding my progress—that to see another entering into the lore he so greatly loved would add zest to his own enjoyment; and that for something which was above his pleasure or mine—for the spreading of an intelligent interest in bird life—he would make unstinted effort. He was the true naturalist, and I was at that moment a fortunate person.

I thanked Mr. Bixby from the bottom of my heart, and I apologized as best I could for the discrepancy between my emotions and my ignorance. And we left each other in good hope.

* * *

But when alone I listened to the bird songs that evening, the feeling that came over me was almost dismal. Was this a fox sparrow I was hearing, or was it a song sparrow? Might there even be still another songster sparrow—a third—whose caroling must be dissected and named before one could settle down to the moving significance in the call?

Then, too, as I sat there alone at the back of my old farmhouse, in the closing of the afternoon, with only those bird songs to break the stillness, what would I gain if I could assign, quickly and surely, a scientific name to that burst of song? Would not that knowledge carry with it its own price? Would my mind stop at the name? Would not the name insist upon further directing—to the physical details of the bird? Would I not, as I sat there listening, see with my mind's eye a spotted breast, a streaked back, a square tail, or whatever might be the distinguishing bodily characteristics? And when I had advanced far enough, would I not start ruminating on what this and that naturalist had recorded about that particular bird—some peculiarity of his haunts, or habits—some occasion on which he had not conformed to the established rule?

Where, then, would be my bird? Would he not have flown as completely away from me as if he had spread his wings and taken to flight from the top of my apple tree?

But then there rushed back on me the humiliating memory of the fool I had made of myself that afternoon. I put my forebodings in my pocket and went indoors. I would have no withdrawings when Mr. Bixby brought over his books.

* * *

Mr. Bixby arrived the next morning with an armful of books and pamphlets, just as I cut the bread for the toaster. I wanted to show him how much I appreciated his kindness and enthusiasm, so I asked him with what I hoped was animation, as I piled the books on the sideboard:

"How many kinds of sparrows are there, Mr. Bixby?"

"Between five hundred and fifty and six hundred," he replied, his face all alight.

I turned cold to the marrow of my bones. Even if I learned one a day—and it seemed unlikely that a new sparrow would present himself daily for observation—it would take me nearly two years just to master that species.

What then about the nuthatches, and the thrushes, and the warblers? And the yellow-breasted chat?.

"Hark!" commanded Mr. Bixby. Again somewhere near the orchard a bird was singing. With hand upraised, Mr. Bixby looked at me searchingly: "Is that the bird that was singing yesterday, or isn't it?" he demanded!

I prayed that the earth would open and swallow me up—I prayed that the bird would choke—I prayed that Mr. Bixby's cow would come galloping into the open door. But after all a simple thing saved me: the toast began to burn. When order and quiet returned, Mr. Bixby was ready to go home.

But all the morning I kept seeing before me that upraised hand, and that terrible searching look, and at last the full meaning of that agonizing moment disclosed itself: Not only had I been unable to answer his question then, but I would never be able to answer it at all!

I have no aptitude for accurate detail, either in sound or in sight. None of my senses is acute, and all my life I have made only secondary use of them. Of course, I am employing them constantly, but primarily my pleasures come to me in another way. The naturalist's approach to bird life, therefore, was barred to me. I might as well admit it at the start. Before I could learn the birds, I would have to change my whole mental makeup.

I took the pile of books and pamphlets in my arms, and I walked down the sandy road to Mr. Bixby's farm.

* * *

But that evening, when I sat alone at the back of my old farmhouse listening to the bird songs, I felt as light-hearted as a babe. Outcast though I was from Mr. Bixby's pleasure, I was High Priestess at my own. And the lesson I had learned was not to mix the two—to leave the six hundred sparrows to those who have the ability to learn them. And to those like me (if there are any such) who cannot "learn the birds," I want to say that pleasure as inexhaustible as Mr. Bixby's is still before them.

For a bird song may be "five short notes and a trill," or it may be the sun on tall grasses. It may be something that resembles "Rapity-rapity-rapity-rap," or it may be a haunting memory, a recaptured mood, a link with the beauty of yesteryear that one thought had departed. It may be poignancy in its very essence, or it may be hope, or courage, or self-immolation. For every emotion of the human heart may be found in the song of a bird.

Last winter there were some eighteen or more little birds of a kind which, for a long stretch, came to my winter restaurant. Their manners and dispositions were impeccable. Not only did they seem never to disagree in any way, but none was content to eat until the whole band had been assembled. I do not know whether or not it is their custom to give thanks when they eat, but I do know that when the thermometer was thirty degrees below zero, I learned from them the sound of pure delight.

TO MY UNKNOWN SONGSTER

High on my topmost apple bough,
You sway and sing,
Such tiny feet too small, I vow,
For anchoring.
To the four winds regardlessly
Your song pours out,
A glad and conquering sweetness from
Your high redoubt.

Men have your name and measurements
Neat in a book,
The color of your bill and breast—
Just how you look.
I cannot learn their enterings,
To me you bring—
You are—the joyous prescience at
The heart of Spring.

G. A.

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In the Valley of the Tarn

A new road leads from Pont-de-Montvert to Florac by the valley of the Tarn; a smooth sandy ledge, it runs about half-way between the summit of the cliffs and the river in the bottom of the valley; and I went in and out, as I followed it, from bays of shadow into promontories of afternoon sun. This was a pass like that of Killiecrankie; a deep turning gully in the hills, with the Tarn making a wonderful hoarse uproar far below, and craggy summits standing in the sunshine high above. A thin fringe of ash-trees ran about the hill-tops, like ivy on a ruin; but on the lower slopes and far up every glen the Spanish chestnut-trees stood each four-square to heaven under its tented foliage. Some were planted each on its own terrace, no larger than a bed; some, trusting in their roots, found strength to grow and prosper and be straight and large upon the rapid slopes of the valley; others, where there was a margin to the river, stood marshalled in a line and mighty like cedars of Lebanon. Yet even where they grew most thickly they were not to be thought of as a wood, but as a herd of stalwart individuals; and the dome of each tree stood forth separate and large, and as it were a little hill, from among the domes of its companions. They gave forth a faint sweet perfume which pervaded the air of the afternoon; autumn had put tints of gold and tarnish in the green; and the sun so shone through and kindled the broad foliage, that each chestnut was relieved against another, not in shadow, but in light. A humble sketcher here laid down his pencil in despair.

I wish I could convey a notion of the growth of these noble trees; of how they strike out boughs like the oak, and trail sprays of drooping foliage like the willow; of how they stand on upright fluted columns like the pillars of a church; or like the olive, from the most shattered bole can put out smooth and youthful shoots, and begin a new life upon the ruins of the old. Thus they partake of the nature of many different trees; and even their prickly top-knots, seen near at hand against the sky, have a certain palm-like air that impresses the imagination. But their individuality, although compounded of so many elements, is but the richer and the more original. And to look down upon a level filled with these knolls of foliage, or to see a clan of old unconquerable chestnuts cluster "like herded elephants" upon the spur of a mountain, is to rise to higher thoughts of the powers that are in nature.

Between Modestine's laggard humour and the beauty of the scene we made little progress all that afternoon; and at last finding the sun, although still far from setting, was already beginning to desert the narrow valley of the Tarn, I began to cast about for a place to camp in. This was not easy to find; the terraces were too narrow, and the ground, where it was unterraced, was usually too steep for a man to lie upon. I should have slipped all night, and awakened toward morning with my feet or my head in the river.

After perhaps a mile, I saw, some sixty feet above the road, a little plateau large enough to hold my sack, and securely parapeted by the trunk of an aged and enormous chestnut . . . There was only room for myself upon the plateau, and I had to go nearly as high again before I found so much as standing room for the ass. It was on a heap of rolling stones on an artificial terrace, certainly not five feet square in all. Here I tied her to a chestnut, and having given her corn and bread and made a pile of chestnut-leaves, of which I found her greedy, I descended once more to my own encampment. — From "Travels With a Donkey," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Kings of the Long Ago

I see them riding in shining armor,
Kings of the long ago.
Where half-forgotten landscapes glimmer
They ride to and fro.

Warrior kings and their queen-crusaders,
Shadowy lord with shadow knight;
Exquisite fables far-spread behind them
A ballad land of light.

Towered and steepled the towns beyond them,
Where brief, forgotten landscapes shine;
Myth and history, half-remembered,
Like tendrils twine.

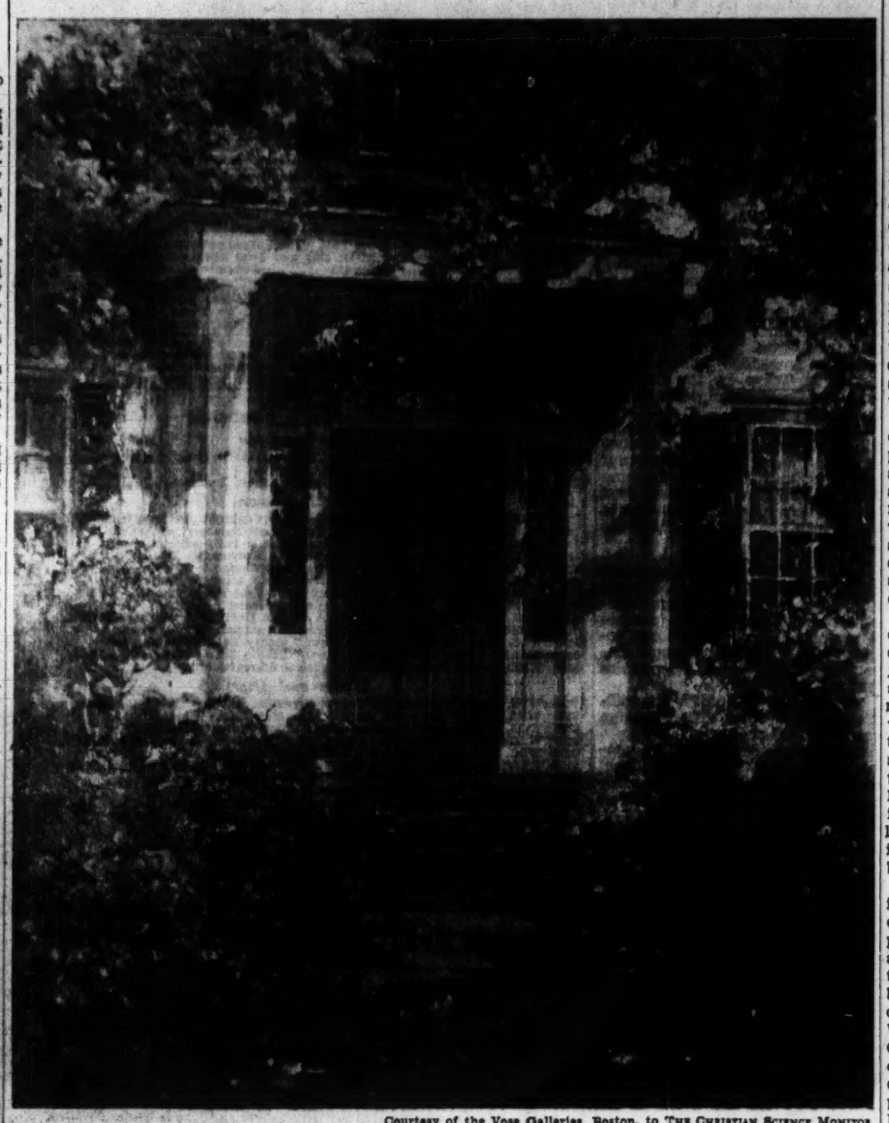
Purple shadows, soft as heather,
Blur the fate of the Scottish kings,
Where immemorial legends wander
And the wind sings.

Out from the lands of old forgetting,
Where once the tide of battle ran—
Riding, riding, through sea-mist drifting,
Arthur and Athelstan!

A myriad memories murmur, murmur,
Myth and history hand in hand,
Where men in far, old cities beckon,
Riding back to ballad land.

Dusk and dun the shadows gather,
Faint and far the minstrelsy,
Remote and shadowy earls are passing,
Brothers in balladry.

MARGARET HOSMER.



Courtesy of the Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kennebunk (Maine) Doorway: From an Oil Painting by Abbott Fuller Graves

OCCASIONALLY, by way of contrast to the ultra-modernistic trend in painting, one turns with relief to the work of artists whose choice of subjects bears a readily understandable and universally appealing character. Into this category falls the work of Abbott Fuller Graves—a competent American artist—best-known, perhaps, for his delightful old New England doorways.

With what fidelity he has captured the charm of his subject! "Kennebunk Doorway", seems the embodiment of eighteenth century hospitality, graciously inviting a contemplative mood, with visions of an era less hurried, more fragrant with the scent of lilacs.

Mr. Graves was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1859. A pupil of Georges Jeannin and Cormon, he has received various prizes both in the United States and Europe. "Kennebunk Doorway" has been lately on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Boston.

Poland Is Never Monotonous

Why did I stay so long? There were so many fascinating things to see and to do; regulation touristy-Baedekery things such as visitors do in many lands—a royal palace, an art gallery, monuments, cathedral and chapel, city walls—and specially Polish things besides—like the pilgrimage to Czenstochowa, and climbing to the top of a great mound raised in memory of some hero or some great event, or hearing a Polish opera and watching the marvelous dancing. . . .

I could not foresee that my wanderings would take me to a mill town like Fall River or Manchester; to the oil-fields; to a virgin forest, the largest one left in Europe, kept inviolate for centuries as the hunting-ground of Polish kings and later of the czars, and today a carefully guarded forest reserve; to a boys' camp in the mountains where the Y. M. C. A. director, an American, and a hundred and twenty Polish boys from twelve to eighteen vied with one another to make my visit memorable, giving in my honor a circus of their own making, and a Charlie Chaplin picture and a film of camp life; . . . to the mining country of Upper Silesia, with so many, such rich coal mines, lead mines, zinc mines, such forests of shafts and chimneys that in ten minutes I understood, as no reading could make me understand, why Germany tried hard to keep this province; for a visit with a family who used to own a mountain range that's now a national park, who took me on a raft down the Dunajec River, the most romantic excursion in Poland; for a few days in a country house, on a farm of eighteen thousand acres; for a trip through the badly named "Polish Corridor"; to the government salt mines; to dinner in seventeenth-century palaces and in a peasant's cottage; and—and—and—Oh, there's no monotony in a journey through Poland! . . .

Just walking along the street may be as exciting as sightseeing if you keep your eyes open. Here's a peasant family driving to market, with one little horse hitched on the left side; the ends of the cart are plaited of willow; two pigs to sell, a jar of sour cream, wooden spoons and toys, a long string of mushrooms. You pass a smart young officer in khaki who stops to salute a white-haired man in blue, with "1863" in silver on his left shoulder (a veteran of the last insurrection); then a line of school children with their bags strapped on their backs in the most approved modern way.—From "Poland, The Unexplored," by GRACE HUMPHREY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Likevekt

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MENNESKETS liv synes for en vesentlig del å være et spørsmål om likevekt. Nesten det første et barn har å lære, selv før det kan tale, er å holde balansen og å stå alene uten å gripe efter stoler eller vennlige personer. Når det så blir eldre og utdannelsen begynner, vil et system av forskjelligartede menneskelige kunnskaper bli lagt til rette for tanken; og hvis de moralske og åndelige sider også innskjerpes, skulde resultatet bli et vel avbalanssert menneske med den rette selvbeherskelse og en våken sans for tingenes forholdsmessige verdi.

Virkelig balanse vil si mental eller åndelig likevekt, som gir visdom, stabilitet og sinnsro, selv under vanskelige omstendigheter, og evnen til å opnå gode resultater hvor den ubalanserte begavelse kanskje måtte gi op. Med likevektighet følger det en sans for humor, og vi vet at en sans for humor ofte vil redde en disharmonisk situasjon fra å bli tillagt for megen betydning eller å forårsake usund spenning og sinnsbevegelse.

Menneskeheten synes tidlig å ha erkjent at likevektighet er en ønskverdig egenskap. I det Gamle Testamente blir rett vekt eller mål fremholdt som den rette moralske målestokk for menneskenes handlinger; og der var folkeslag som ved billedlige fremstillinger av rettferdighetens gudinne lot henne holde vektskålene og derved symboliserte noget som vi i våre dager klarere og bedre kan se som en av det guddommelige Sinns egenskaper. Evnen til å dømme og veie alle ting hører visselig Gud til og gjenspeiles av menneskene i åpen og ærlig handlemåte, rettferdige lover og vel avbalanserte forhold.

"Hvem har målt vannene med sin hule hånd og utmålt himmelen med sine utspente fingrer og samlet jordens muld i skjeppe og veid fjell på vekt og hauger i vektskåler?" spør Esaias i skjønne, poesifylte uttrykk. Vi kan svare: Ingen annen enn den ene Gud, det guddommelige Prinsipp, "det allmektige, allvidende og allestedsnærværende Vesen", som Mary Baker Eddy har definert på denne måte på side 465 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*.

Forat vi fra den mektige likevekt som vi finner i hele skapelsen, skal kunne høste lærdommer som vil vise sig å være praktiske og anvendelige på våre egne daglige problemer, som når alt kommer til alt er det som har mest å si for oss, må vi vende oss til Kristen Videnskap. Vi finner kanskje glede i å betrakte de under havet, stjernene og fjellene freimbyr; og det synlige universets herligheter er i sannhet ærefryktinngydende og oplsftende. Men det er av større betydning for vår åndelige fremgang å påse at vi selv styres av rettferdighet og barmhjertighet, at vi optar i oss og gjenspeiler den guddommelige lov og bruker kjærlighetens og rettferdighetens vektskåler når menneskelig handlemåte skal veies.

Vi leser i Åpenbaringen at da seglene skulde åpnes, kom én av englene med en "vekt i sin hånd" Dette skriftsted fortolket Mrs. Eddy for sin elementærklasse i mars 1889 idet hun viste at denne engel eller budbringer var kommet for å "veie menneskenes tanker og handlinger", men ikke for å skade "Sannhetens hellige ting", og hun fortsatte i denne kjærlige tone (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 380): "I er kommet for å bli veid; og dog skulde jeg ikke ville veie eder eller få eder veid. Hvorfor ikke? Fordi Gud gjør alt, og der er intet på den motsatte vektskål. Der gis ikke to ting.—Sinn *og* materie. Vi må komme bort fra den forestilling. Således som vi i almindelighet tenker, tror vi at alt er vel hvis vi legger noget på Sinnets vektskål, men vi må forstå at Sinn ikke kan veies sammen med materie; først da arbeider vi på én side alene og i Videnskapen."

Denne dype og lærerike fremholdelse av den rette likevekt leder tanken ut over det som nu demonstreres av dem som studerer Kristen Videnskap, selv av dem som er mest trofaste mot dens lære; for mens Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskapsmenn] godkjenner denne høie målestokk og streber efter å praktisere den, forsøker troen på materie fremdeles å snike sig inn i den motsatte vektskål; og mens vi alt efter vår forståelse legger noget på Sinnets vektskål, hvor lite er dog ikke dette sammenlignet med alt!

Allikevel sier Kristen Videnskap til oss at det er erkjennelsen av den sanne likevekt vi må strebe efter. Vi kan derfor i det minste forsøke hver dag å holde op med å veie oss selv eller andre; og efter hvert som vi lærer trygt å legge alt på Sinnets vektskål, vet vi at vi arbeider på den rette side og vil vinne litt av det gode hver time. For ved å tape bare hvad vi syntes å ha ifølge de materielle sansers vidnesbyrd, vil vi tilegne oss et overskudd på den rette side og bli sanne Christian Scientists.

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The Little Hill Sheep

There are clouds hanging over the mountain,
There is gray mist over the sea;
And all along the hill they come,
leaping and running to me.

Shadowed and deep is the valley,
And the winding road is steep;
They are traveling on in a close, gray wedge, a flock of wee hill sheep.

I can hear, away in the distance,
Their long-drawn, plaintive bleat;
The light dust blows in a billowing cloud from many pattering feet.

The mountains are violet shadows,
And the lakes are pools of night;
But the low sun lies across the moor in a path of golden light.

As they come leaping and running,
Half hid in a dusty cloud;
Horned, yellow-eyed, sure-footed, a hurrying, busy crowd.

Under the shadowed ranges,
Where the steel-gray lough lies deep;
They are jostling, bleating, jumping, playing, the little, wild hill sheep.

And I stand in the hush of evening,
Watching the travelers come;
Till night falls over the mountains and the little hill sheep are home.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN.

Balance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN life appears to be largely a question of balance. Almost the first thing a child has to learn, even before it can speak, is to balance itself and to stand without clutching at friendly persons, or chairs. Then as it grows older and education begins, a system of many-sided human knowledge will be presented to the thought; and if the moral and spiritual aspect is also inculcated, the result should be a well-balanced individual, with proper control over himself, and with a good sense of the proportional values of things.

Real balance is mental or spiritual equilibrium, which gives wisdom, poise, calm, even in stress of circumstances, and the ability to achieve success where unbalanced genius might fail. A sense of humor goes with balance, and we know that a sense of humor will often save a discordant situation from overemphasis and from unwholesome tension and emotion.

Mankind seems early to have recognized balance to be a desirable quality. In the Old Testament the just weight or measure is held up as a right standard of morality in human activity; and there were peoples who, by imaging the goddess of justice as holding the scales, symbolized something which we can see more truly today as an attribute of divine Mind. Assuredly the power of judging and balancing all things belongs to God, and is reflected by men in fair dealing, just law, and well-balanced relations.

"Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?" asks Isaiah, in a passage of grand poetic beauty. Who, indeed? We may answer, None but the one God, divine Principle, "omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent Being," defined thus by Mary Baker Eddy on page 465 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

It is to Christian Science that we must go to draw from the mighty balance of all creation lessons which will be found practical and applicable to our own daily problems, which after all concern us most nearly. We may love to dwell on the wonders of the sea, stars, and mountains; and the glories of the visible universe are indeed awe-inspiring and uplifting. But it is more vital to our spiritual advancement to see that we ourselves are governed by justice and mercy; that we partake of and reflect the divine law, and hold the scales of love and equity when human conduct is thrown into the balance.

We read in Revelation that at the opening of the seals one of the angels came with "balances in his hand." This passage Mrs. Eddy expounded to her primary class of March, 1889, showing that this angel or messenger had come "to weigh the thoughts and actions of men" but not to hurt "the holy things of Truth," continuing in this loving strain (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 280): "You have come to be weighed; and yet, I would not weigh you, nor have you weighed. How is this? Because God does all, and there is nothing in the opposite scale. There are not two,—Mind *and* matter. We must get rid of that notion. As we commonly think, we imagine all is well if we cast something into the scale of Mind. but we must realise that Mind is not put into the scales with matter; then only are we working on one side and in Science."

This most profound lesson on right balance leads thought beyond the present demonstration of students of Christian Science, even those who are most faithful to its teachings; for while Christian Scientists accept this high standard and strive to practice it, the belief in matter still would creep into the opposite scale; and while according to our understanding we cast something into the scale of Mind, how little that really is in comparison with all!

Yet Christian Science tells us that it is realization of the true balance which we must strive for. So we can at least try each day to cease weighing either ourselves or others; and as we learn to put everything safely into the scale of Mind, we know we are working on the right side, and shall gain something of good every hour. For in losing only what we seemed to have according to material sense we shall gain a balance on the right side and become true Christian Scientists.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

A Journalist Learns His London

After paying my fare to London I had left standing to my credit exactly £80; not much considering the risks I ran—a raw provincial journalist invading Fleet Street; a great deal when the patience and trouble involved in saving £80 out of my earnings are taken into account.

To find suitable lodgings was no easy matter. The good rooms were too dear for my purse, and the bad ones too dreadful for my taste. I wanted to be near, but the closer I drew to the office the more money they asked. In the end I landed myself in Southampton Row, in a large front bed-sitting room whose windows allowed a fine view of the cosmopolitan life of Bloomsbury, with the German element, then, especially noticeable. For these amenities I paid 12s. 6d. a week, and thought myself comfortably settled, until the otherwise righteous landlady was driven to the unfortunate expedient of appointing fresh rooms with odd pieces of furniture from mine. At what point she would have considered exhaustion reached I never shall know, for, when the process of demolition had stopped short only of the bedstead and a wholly indispensable article or two of crockery, I struck.

"Another week," I thought to myself, "and the bed may be gone. What then? Sleep on the floor?" No member of my family had yet been reduced so low. I must move. I moved, first bargaining with the new landlady that my bedroom was not to be regarded as a chessboard of movable pieces. If rooms for respectable single young men were dear living was cheap. A good Strand restaurant sold me English steak and chipped potatoes for 1s. 1d.—tip 2d., accepted with a bow and hearty thanks; . . . my bowler hat, silk lining included, cost 3s. 9d.—I had given up the "Bucky Taylor" hairy brand as too dear. I ran to three guineas for a tailored suit, and to another guinea for an extra pair of trousers; my boots accounted for a further 8s. 11d. Park seats were a penny.

Learning London was a fascinating hobby. I asked no better amusement than to ride in the different-coloured horse 'buses and talk to the cheery red-faced drivers, who, at Christmas time, I remember, sported the Rothschild colours in recognition of the pheasants that the three generous brothers distributed among them.—BERNARD FALK, in "He Laughed in Fleet Street." (London: Hutchinson.)

'Springtime Scroll

(China)

Long ago,
With a hand awed to stillness,
A master raised his brush
To put spring on this scroll:

He caused the hills to rise
Like carven waves, transfixed
Before a mist of green;
He caused the willows to hang
In clouds of new leaves,
Pale and floating;
He caused the peach trees
To tremble with pink
In the quiet valley.

Long ago,
With a hand awed to stillness,
A master raised his brush
To put spring on this scroll.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

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Educators Lay Down Rules Looking to Better Selection In Choice of Radio Programs

Give Variety, They Say, Protect Children, Allow Small Broadcasters a Chance, and Release Only Best in Entertainment and Cultural Subjects

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A group of educators who have become weary of crooners, old gags and jazz orchestras on the radio met here this week and formulated a set of fundamentals which they think should underlie American radio policy.

"The social welfare of the nation should be the conscious, decisive, primary objective, not merely a possible by-product incidental to the greatest net returns to the advertisers and broadcasters."

To those who contend, "Well, the advertisers and the broadcasters are paying for radio in this country," the committee points out that the investment of individual listeners in receiving sets is already 90 per cent of the total broadcasting capital and they deserve the best possible programs.

"The Government," they declare, "should cease incurring expense for the protection of channels for the benefit of private monopoly without insuring commendable programs satisfactory to citizen listeners."

Factors to Guide Choice

Those who signed the report are Dr. Arthur G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming; Harold B. McCarty, director of the Wisconsin State Radio Station; James Rorty, writer and advertising specialist; Armstrong Perry of the National Committee on Education by Radio; Walter E. Myer, Civic Education Service; Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, National Committee on Education by Radio; the Rev. Charles A. Robinson, St. Louis University; Dean W. G. Chambers, Pennsylvania State College; Dr. W. W. Charters, Ohio State University, and Dr. Jerome Davis, Yale University divinity school.

Five factors that should influence the choice of radio programs were set forth by the committee as follows:

1. Variety sufficient to satisfy the tastes of all groups of effective size should be provided, but matter detrimental to the welfare of listener groups should be eliminated regardless of commercial profit.

2. Responsible minorities should not be debarred from broadcasting privileges because of their size.

3. Impressionable thoughts of children must be protected against insidious, harmful and degenerative influences.

4. The best obtainable of culture, entertainment, information and statecraft should be given place on the air.

5. Discussion of live, controversial issues of general public concern should be encouraged. They should not be denied a hearing because offensive to advertisers or other groups.

Government as Umpire

Government must be the "umpire" in controlling programs which are to go over the air, the committee said. "This," it was explained, "need not imply full government ownership or operation, nor should it preclude governmental units owning and operating stations."

The committee agreed that its recommendations should be laid before President Roosevelt with a request that he study them and put them into effect.

Definite disappointment at the small use of radio facilities educational programs have been able to make was evident in speeches and discussions. Dr. Davis told the meeting that, while Great Britain devotes 23 per cent of its time to educational broadcasts the United States stations devote only about one-half as much time. He outlined the experience of Connecticut State College in radio broadcasting during a 10-year period. It was not permitted to have a powerful enough station and the interference was so bad in the evening with the commercial stations that the costly college programs could not be heard one mile from the station.

"What hope is there for educational broadcasting," he asked, "so long as the phrase public interest is interpreted as commercial interest, convenience and necessity?"

Lack of any sense of showmanship, too much "academic self-consciousness," too many inferior lecturers and inadequate financial support were listed as the chief reasons college radio programs have failed by Mr. James A. Moyer, extension director of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Japan Takes Steps To Clarify Stand On Chinese Policy

Warning of More Coming Sent by Tokyo to the League of Nations

TOKYO, May 10 (AP)—Japan today gave advance notice of a probable warning to both China and the League of Nations as to "the advisability of suspension" of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman's plans for financial aid to China by the League.

The warning was regarded as a step toward effectuating the "Hands-Off-China" policy which Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister enunciated April 17 and which resulted in immediate diplomatic inquiries in Tokyo by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and France.

Regarding Dr. Rajchman's report which suggests financial assistance to China toward the construction of highways and improved farming facilities, the Rengo statement says the Japanese may take measures to "cope with the situation likely to arise."

GENEVA, May 10 (AP)—The report of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, League of Nations representative, on reconstruction plans for China, outlines a program, League officials said today, which if carried out would consolidate China as an independent nation.

The projects proposed, the officials believe, would attract foreign capital to the nation.

Technical development is proposed, and the report is political only in the sense that its proposals would make for unity in the view of the officials.

Improvement of waterways, flood control, road building and other improvements to be undertaken with loans from a central government are included in Dr. Rajchman's suggestions. Credits for farmers, education and hygienic improvements also would be undertaken.

Of the budget of 15,000,000 Chinese dollars (about $4,700,000) for 1934, 7,000,000 Chinese dollars will be devoted to link up provincial highways. The Japanese have been objecting to such a development as making these highways possibly usable for military purposes.

As the farms do not produce sufficient food for the needs of the population, efforts will be made to increase the farm output and reform the burden of taxation and harsh system of land tenure.

"A firm foundation will be built," says the report, "on which the economic growth of China can be based."

Passports Required

NANKING, China, May 10 (AP)—The National Government announced today that henceforth foreigners entering China must have passports.

The action removed China from the small group of nations still permitting free entry of persons who bear no papers from their own governments.

The customs authorities notified steamship companies not to sell tickets to Chinese ports to persons who do not possess passports.

'Stars and Bars' Flag Honors Men of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., May 10—The flag of the Southern Confederacy waves again today over the North Carolina State House, along with that of a reunited America. The occasion is the annual Decoration and Memorial Day in honor of those who wore the gray in the '60s. For many decades the State of North Carolina has observed May 10 as a legal holiday. May 30 also is observed as national Decoration Day, with added significance since the Great War.

The Confederate veterans in the soldiers' home here, until they became so few, always carried flowers to the National Cemetery on May 30. These usually consisted of such blossoms and shrubbery as could be gathered about the grounds and the procession always started about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. When there were addresses given in memory of those who wore the blue, these Confederate veterans always remained and listened respectfully. "We have nothin' agin the Yankees," more than one was heard to say. "They fought for what they thought was right; so did we."

Each May 10 the few Confederate veterans are entertained at dinner—in the middle of the day—and a Memorial Day address follows in the afternoon, when decorations are placed.

Lumber Firm Files Rapidan Camp Lien

RICHMOND, Va., May 10 (AP)—Holding that there is a flaw in the title to the President's camp property on the Rapidan, originally purchased for President Hoover and later deeded, as a part of the Shenandoah National Park area, the Eagle Hardwood Lumber Company has given notice of a claim of the appraised value of the property against the Commonwealth.

The land is valued at about $26,000. Improvements made by President Hoover and the historical associations of the famous fishing camp and Summer White House have made the property one of the most significant landmarks of the Shenandoah National Park property.

When the notice was filed, it was discovered that the abstract of title obtained when the property was purchased, was, in fact, not an abstract of the property in question, but, through error, involved an entirely different tract a quarter of a mile away from the property actually purchased. Mr. Hoover, it is explained, will not be involved in litigation in any way, but his advice will be a consideration in any action taken.

Radio and Press Relations Explained in Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 10—"The radio-press war is nonexistent at present," Mr. Frank Mason, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, told visitors to the twenty-fifth annual journalism week at the University of Missouri, in his address here.

Relationship between the radio and press is constantly changing, he said. At first, both radio and press were anxious to coöperate. They felt that news was free as air. But radio station owners, commentators and the public failed to realize that the United States courts had established property rights in news. As the functions of radio and press became better understood, Mr. Mason said, it was seen that they could coöperate with benefit to each.

Insull Is Refused Reduction in Bond

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—Samuel Insull today was refused a reduction of the $200,000 bond under which he is held prisoner in the Cook County jail.

Judge Will M. Sparks of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals said he felt the evidence did not entitle any lowering of the bond which Insull's attorney, Mr. Floyd E. Thompson, asserted was the highest ever demanded of a defendant in any United States Court.

Mr. Forest A. Harness, special assistant Attorney-General, told Judge Sparks the Government would show that frauds involving $100,000,000 were committed in the mail fraud case and that $2,000,000 was involved in alleged mishandling of assets in anticipation of bankruptcy. "The importance of these sums," Mr. Harness said, "entitles the Government to assurance that Insull will be on hand for his trials."

Texas Plants More Tomatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—More than 500,000 tomato plants have been set out by Harrison County farmers. This is three times as many as last year. The increased acreage is the result of rising prices. Some farmers averaged $1000 an acre for last year's crop.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture	Meredith Wilson &	Baseball game	CBS dance music.
5:15	Monitor Views News.	his orchestra	Singers; contest	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	Winnie the Pooh.	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Curtis radio chat.	Bob White	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	his orchestra	sketches; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Reports; soloist	Merry-Go-Round	Tito Guizar
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Memories; music	Street of Dreams.	String ensemble
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute period	Sylvia Froos; orch.	Reports; news
7:15	Fire Dept. talk	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Studio speaker
7:30	Romantic Melodies:	Comedy; soloists	Sea sketch	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	native program.
8:00	Zephyr train arrival.	Vallee Orchestra;	Gypsy Violin	Travelogue
8:15	Buccaneers Quartet.	George Jessel;	Easy Aces, sketch.	College-Home talk
8:30	Dean Archer, talk	Roscoe Ates;	Voice of America:	Rhythm Twins
8:45	Local dance music	Cross & Dunn; sk.	soloists; orch.	Highway talk
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	"Proposed Federal	Warnow Orchestra;
9:15	dramatic sketch	Show Boat Hour;	Housing Program"	soloist; quartet
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music
9:45	his orchestra	orchestra	Pennsylvanians	Reports; news
10:00	Three Blue Notes	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	Local dance music	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra
10:30	NBC Composers: solo-	Nikita Balieff &	Yankee Yarns	Organ; soloist
10:45	ists; orchestra	Deems Taylor	Reports; music	Fray-Braggiotti
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Vera Van; orch.
11:15	The Poet Prince	News; Morey Pearl	ice; dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Enric Madri-	and orchestra	CBS dance music.	Sign off
11:45	guera's Orchestra	Musical Turns	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at National Conference on Fundamental Problems on Education of Negroes.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:25 WNAC, Account of Walker Cup golf matches from St. Andrews, Scotland.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
1:30 WEEI, "Airbreaks"; variety program by new radio soloists.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:15 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, First Ladies of Capitol interviewed by Margaret Santry.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WEEI, B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra and soloist, from London.
5:15 WBZ, The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," Boston School Committee talk.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; vocalist; orchestra.
7:45 WBZ, "Taxi," dramatic sketch, with Max Baer.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Muriel Wilson, soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, Ruth Etting; Ted Husing; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Whiting; Jeanie Lang; vocal trio; piano duo; Denny Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Fulton Oursler, "Stories That Must Be Told."
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Easy Money," from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, Program of the Week: humor, news, drama and music.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
11:00 WAAB, "The Republican Reaction"; talk, Senator David A. Reed, Pennsylvania.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Miss Gretchen Cook is exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. She divides her talents between oils, aquarelles and wood-block prints.

Miss Cook undertakes a number of subjects and she depicts them with taste and energy. There are some of the West Indies, of Martha's Vineyard, and of Rockport. In the oils especially she applies pigment squarely, so that the composition is seen in terms of marked planes. She has a discerning brush, discarding extraneous material and stressing appropriately the important factors. Noteworthy is a composition entitled "The Window." It shows Miss Cook's skill at its best.

The small wood-block prints are slight portrayals of the seaside. They are printed in sepia ink.

Amy Sacker's School

Various displays are hung on the walls at Miss Amy Sacker's School, 739 Boylston Street. They are interesting because they are intended to increase the zeal of the students.

There are designs of interiors, costumes, posters, textile patterns, choice selections from work which has been done in the classroom. We may note that some students work along conventional lines, studying periods of decoration very carefully and assembling pieces and composing them so that they are quite correct. Other students display a desire to be modern and to originate new ensembles in accordance with L'Art Nouveau.

The costume drawings reveal the method of teaching dress design by beginning with historical modes and deducing and deriving from them.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

"Spring in Vienna"
March, "There's Only One Vienna" ... Schrammel
"Die Fledermaus," Overture ... Strauss
"The Cliff Refrain" ... Kreisler
"Wine, Woman, and Song," Waltz ... Strauss
"Spring Night in Vienna," Waltz ... Crist
Unfinished Symphony (First Movement) ... Schubert
"La Valse," Choreographic Poem ... Ravel
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ... Gershwin
Piano soloist: J. M. Sagrenal
"Strike Up the Band" ... Gershwin

Theaters

"Hamlet"

What more provocative of pleasurable reminiscence than attendance upon a performance of "Hamlet"? All the Hamlets one has known come trooping back unbidden, but never unwelcome: the somewhat voluptuous Hamlet of a Barrymore, the intellectual concept of an H. B. Irving, the warm humanity of E. H. Sothern's presentation, the mental, almost the spiritual quality of the Hamlet of Forbes-Robertson. All engrossing in their several ways—as many-faceted as the character of the Prince of Denmark himself.

And now the Hamlet of Mr. Walter Hampden, dignified, sincere and satisfying as, on the whole, one finds it. Perhaps he stresses overmuch the moral weakness—yes, the womanishness—of the figure. One is made to feel the weakness and the loneliness of the Prince, from the refusal to take his friends into his confidence after the first horrifying revelation on the terrace, to the end when the curtain leaves Hamlet solitary in the great gilded chair.

Throughout this performance of the tragedy by Mr. Hampden and his company, one was absorbed as always in the somber majesty of "Hamlet." With what was perhaps a proper desire to avoid any hint of the histrionic and declamatory, some of the players (even to a degree Mr. Hampden himself) slurred their lines and slighted some of the familiar emphases. Mr. Ernest Rowan, while embodying a careful expression of the tradition which has hedged about the part of the King, spoke so thickly as to be difficult to follow. The work of the other players was of an evenness which makes it impracticable to speak more of one than of another.

Why should not "Hamlet," why should not other favorites among the Shakespearean plays, be more often available to Boston audiences? The Colonial Theater was crowded last evening and the enthusiastic response spread to those who were content to stand for some three patient hours.

M. W.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"RICHELIEU" (Colonial). Walter Hampden. 8:15.

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Irene Purcell. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Bebe Daniels in "Registered Nurse." Another in the series of hospital pictures. Also "All Men Are Enemies," with Helen Twelvetrees. Not yet seen. Fenway at 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45. Paramount at 9:25 a. m., 12:12, 2:54, 5:46, 8:33.

METROPOLITAN—Ginger Rogers, Dick Powell and various radio stars, in a romance of broadcasting studios. "20 Million Sweethearts." Vaudeville. "Gypsy Impressions" played by Sevitzky's orchestra. 11 a. m., 1:54, 4:38, 7:32, 10:26.

ORPHEUM—"Tarzan and His Mate." Vaudeville. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

STATE—Wallace Beery in fictional version of life of Mexican war lord. "Viva Villa." 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time." A screen version of Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus," with his waltz melodies one of the chief features. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS — Elizabeth Bergner, lately in "Catherine the Great" at Keith's, in "Melo" or "The Dreaming Mouth." Directed by Paul Czinner. Also "Three Little Pigs" back again. Tonight only, at 9, a Negro mixed chorus, directed by Henry Gideon, sings "L'Africaine." 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

BOSTON—"No Greater Glory." Frank Borzage marshals a group of boys in a story of war between two gangs, which typifies the futility of the sacrifices made in real wars. Also Frank Morgan and Klaus Landi in "Sisters Under the Skin." 11:59 a. m., 3:21, 6:49, 10:14.

UPTOWN—Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday." 1, 4, 6:51, 9:51.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Mickey Mouse in "Steeple Chase"; Leon Errol comedy; travel film of Hawaii; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

KEITH'S — "Stand Up and Cheer," with Warner Baxter as national director of amusement and John Boles and an army of other stars to help him. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. Program includes "Rhapsody in Blue." 8:30.

TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Little Miss Miyako." 2. Stamp Club Party at which prizes won in the recent contest will be awarded. 4.

EARLE S. DRAPER—Director of land planning and housing of the Tennessee Valley Authority, tells of regional planning in that district. Robinson Hall Annex, Harvard School of City Planning. Noon.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—Brookline branch meets at 80 Sears Road, Brookline. Mrs. John W. Coolidge speaks on "A More Beautiful Massachusetts." 3:30.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Oshawa: Regent Theater, 2:15 p. m., May 20.

Welland: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

United States

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

New Haven: Troup Junior High School, Edgewood Avenue, between Sears and Platt Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Stamford: Stamford High School, 35 Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., May 24; National Theater, 12:10 p. m., May 25.

Georgia

Rome: Desoto Theater, Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., May 20.

Massachusetts

Amesbury: Methodist Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Fall River: Woman's Club, Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 24.

Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

New Hampshire

Hanover: 103 Dartmouth Hall, 8 p. m., May 25.

Milford: Milford Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 21.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, West Sunset Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 20.

Bayonne (First Church): Masonic Temple Avenue C and Fortieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Montclair: Montclair High School Auditorium, Park and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

North Bergen: Horace Mann School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Seaworen): High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

New York

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., May 22.

Bath: Court House, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 22.

Gouverneur: Unitarian Church, Trinity Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School, Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Kenmore: Legion Memorial Hall, 3384 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 24.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., May 24.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 30 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Oneonta: Place Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 20.

Potsdam: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 20.

Queens Village: Queens Lyceum, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Ninety-eighth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Rockville Center: South Side High School Auditorium, Hillside Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

Rome: Court House, Court and James Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Spring Valley: Spring Valley High School Auditorium, South Main Street and Dickerson Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 20.

North Carolina

Goldsboro: County Court House, 8 p. m., May 25.

Pennsylvania

Johnstown: Joseph Johns Junior High School Auditorium, Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Pittsburgh (Third Church): Harris South Hills Theater, West Liberty Avenue, Dormont, 3:15 p. m., May 20.

Scranton: The Strand Theater, 419 Spruce Street, 3:30 p. m., May 20.

Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Bernice Avenue, 8 p. m., May 25.

Virginia

East Falls Church: James Madison Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.

West Virginia

Buckhannon: Court House, Main Street, 3:15 p. m., May 23.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Possibly a thunder shower this afternoon or early tonight, becoming fair and warmer tonight; Friday fair and cooler; much cooler at night; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair in the south and probably light showers in the north portion tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; cooler Friday; much cooler Friday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers probably this afternoon or early tonight, followed by generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; cooler Friday; much cooler Friday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to west tonight, and mostly overcast weather probably with showers early tonight; Friday fair.

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Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	68	New Orleans	70	78
Bermuda	66	72	New York	62	68
Chicago	64	94	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Denver	50	80	Philadelphia	66	74
Helena, Mont.	38	60	St. Louis	68	92
Jacksonville	72	84	St. Paul	62	91
Kansas City	60	88	San Francisco	58	74
Los Angeles	68	84	Washington	70	80
Miami, Fla.	78	82			

A—9 a. m. May 10.
B—Maximum May 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10 p. m., Friday 10:39 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 9.4 feet.

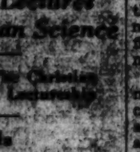
Light all vehicles at 8:33 p. m.

Boston Snapshots

Borrowed Car Roofs—Each car that passed over the viaduct on its way to Lechmere, the other day, was flagged at a certain point. Immediately it stopped an army of men leaned ladders against it and rushed up to its roof. Passengers seeing faces passing up outside their windows and hearing boots stepping above them were mildly perturbed.

Observers outside of the cars, though, could see the reason for the repeated hold-ups. Line men were working on the overhead live wire system. The viaduct is narrow and there was no room for their usual ladder and platform wagon. The only thing they could do was to borrow the roof of each passing street car for a few minutes and do their work on the installment plan.

Dirt Roads for Horses—Motorists may do their best to avoid the old dirt byroads of New England, but for horseback riders they are ideal. The New Hampshire State Development Commission has realized the value in this connection of their many miles of these little-used roads. They are preparing special maps on which many more or less abandoned roads are given prominence. With the regular highway map, auto tourists will see one New Hampshire—but with the new byway charts, horseback riders and hikers will see it as a very different place.



The New Hampshire Horse Association has prepared pamphlets on the subject already. These will be mailed free to anyone who sends a postcard to Donald Macnaughton, secretary of the association, at Walpole, N. H.

It is interesting to note that according to United States Government reports the number of horses used for pleasure and for work has greatly increased during the past two years in all parts of the country.

Privations of Privet—The thousands of California privet hedges in Boston and its suburbs have felt the full effect of the hard winter, although sprouting close above their roots, most of them are lifeless above that point. Because of this the sound of the clipper is now heard everywhere.

Great stacks of privet piled on family ash barrels everywhere have overwhelmed rubbish collectors. Public Works Department trucks are as much behind schedule in many places as they were in the days of the deep snows and heavy frosts which did the damage. In Quincy, the city council has been forced to authorize an additional expenditure of $1000 for the removal of the privet mountains. Boston officials have requested that hedge cutters tie their bushes in bundles to facilitate their removal.

Mother's Day Choral Festival—The American Choral and Festival Alliance, of 362 Commonwealth Avenue, is arranging a "Tribute to Mothers in Song" at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon at 2:45. Fourteen groups of singers, from church choristers to college glee clubs, are taking part. The program will stress the varied types of choral ensembles and will give a good opportunity to compare the results obtained.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, another program will be given by six ensemble choirs, including the Choir of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, which consists of 100 voices directed by Dr. John F. Hartwell. A Jewish choir of 200 voices will also sing.

A folk dance festival has been arranged for the afternoon of Saturday, May 19, at 2:30 in Symphony Hall. It will show the evolution of the dance in America from American Indian and Negro forms through the colonial and country square dances. The proceeds of this program will be given to a fund for unemployed musicians.

Pacifists Defeated As Diocese Adopts Pledge Against War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York is today pledged to "wage unremitting war against war," although it defeated, at the closing session of its 151st convention yesterday, a resolution urging the church to support conscientious persons who refuse to take part in armed conflict.

After a lively debate, in which Bishop William T. Manning intervened at one phase to insist that the Rev. Elliot White, introducer of the more radical resolution, was not entitled to speak because he was not a delegate to the convention, the meeting accepted a majority report of a special committee to the effect that the declaration on world peace by the House of Bishops at its last meeting in Davenport, Iowa, was sufficient and no further pronouncement was necessary.

The House of Bishops, at that meeting, called upon members of the church "to wage unremitting war against war" and asserted that "in any issue between country and God, the clear duty of the Christian is to put obedience to God above every other loyalty."

The majority resolution was approved by a vote of 138 to 90.

The convention voted down a resolution asking that the canons of the diocese be amended to permit the election of women as vestrymen. The committee on canons, to which the resolution had been referred, brought in a report recommending that the vote be taken by "orders," which meant that the clergy vote as a unit and the lay delegates vote as a unit. The clerical vote was 78 nays and 52 yeas. The lay vote was 67 nays and 32 yeas.

Strike of 36 Days Ends In Barcelona Province

ZARAGOZA, Spain, May 10 (AP)—Except for several incidents of jubilation, business was resumed here today after a general strike of 36 days.

The strike terminated yesterday after a series of conferences between the workers' syndicate and employers. Spain in general was reported quiet as the last vestige of the Extremist period of disorders in Barcelona Province disappeared.

Kansans Are Safe Drivers

Eleven Kansas counties had no fatal automobile accidents during 1933, the state board of health reported.

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Saturday Evening
May 12th, at 8:30 P.M.
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The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville

Chapter 8—Bruin Goes Fishing

The earlier chapters of "True Tales of the North" have introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who, by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.

Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs, and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.

CHICO yelped and frothed at the mouth as with quick pulls I extracted quill after quill from his tender nose. Just a minute before the pup had found a big porcupine, and in all friendliness had gone up to say "Boy Howdy." Chico had never seen one before, but though the animal was a strange-looking creature to him, he thought it would make a fine playfellow. The porcupine, however, was not of the same opinion, and as Chico came within striking distance had given him a quick blow with his tail. Now this tail was filled with hundreds of sharp, needle-like quills from one to two inches long, and landed right on Chico's tender nose.

The blow had certainly knocked all thoughts of a friendly feeling out of Chico's mind. Shaking his head furiously, the poor little chap had come running almost blindly to me for help. Squatting at my feet, he frantically pawed at the stinging quills and begged me in the only way he knew how for speedy assistance.

Dropping my fishing rod on the ground, I straddled the pup and held him solidly with my knees. Then holding him firmly by the lower jaw with one hand, and working at the quills with the other, I soon had them all out. As soon as I released my grip on him he danced around me barking his thanks.

Chico had learned a lesson he never forgot, that porcupines are not playthings. Most dogs, no matter how many times they meet porcupines and get their nose and mouth full of quills, are always ready to attack or get friendly again. They rarely learn to keep their distance, but Chico never again went near one.

We were on the trail to my favorite trout creek when Chico had stopped to interview that "porky." The day was ideal. Little feathery, puff-ball clouds went sailing across the blue sky. The late July sunshine found openings between the pine tops and joyously sent dancing sunbeams through to the fern-covered earth, making pretty patterns of light in the shadows. Chipmunks and squirrels chattered at the top of their voices as they raced up and down and around the great tree trunks. Wee blue-gray birds "chick-a-dee-deed" from the lower branches. Deer and moose flies droned as they hurried past. Oh, this world of Chico's and mine surely was a grand place to live in!

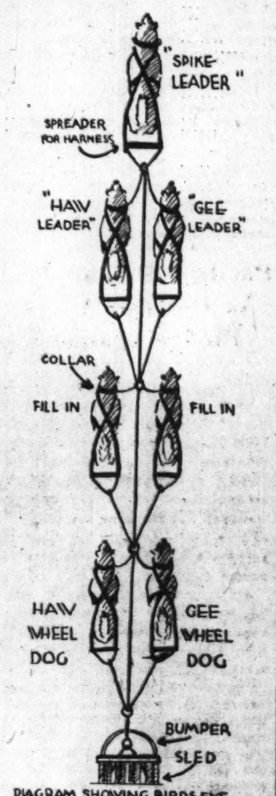

DIAGRAM SHOWING BIRDS EYE VIEW OF DOGS HARNESSED.

Learning to Know Forest Neighbors

Neither the little dog nor I was in a hurry. We just wandered along seeing and enjoying all the lovely things around us. Chico was close at my heels and neither of us was making a sound. Long ago I learned that animals and birds hide out of sight when there are any strange sounds. So I endeavored to walk as quietly as possible and never whistled or sang. In that way I saw, and learned to know and love, my forest neighbors.

We came at last to a little hill and the trail led over it. When we got to the top we could look down the gentle slope through the trees and see the creek below. Right then I was mighty glad we had been so noiseless, for at the creek was a sight not often seen, even by men of the forest.

Extending out over the creek from the far side was an old tree trunk just above the water, and lying full length on the log was a big black bear. At that point the creek was very shallow and the water running very fast in little riffles. Bruin had one front foot hanging just above the surface. He was lying perfectly still but very watchful.

By pushing Chico I made him sit down and softly told him to stay there. Then using the tree trunks to hide behind, I crawled nearly to the edge of the creek and only about 30 feet from the bear and lay down behind a fallen tree trunk to watch him. For a long while he lay without a move.

Then a trout came fighting its way up the riffles. The water was so shallow it had to wiggle along touching the bottom, while its back was just above the surface. On it came until it reached the bear. Quick as lightning the huge paw struck the water and the fish went flying through the air, landing in the grass on the bank. In an instant the big fellow was off the trunk of the tree and on the shore enjoyng his catch. In a few minutes he was back again on the tree trunk watching for another tasty morsel.

Chico and the Bear

It took him nearly an hour to scoop four beauties out of the riffle. How long he would have stayed there I have no idea if he had not been interrupted, but again Chico spoiled things. He had, very much against his will, stayed on top of the hill, but evidently tired of waiting for me, and at least could stand the strain no longer. Down the hill he sneaked and the bear saw him. Jumping to his feet he snarled. Instantly Chico answered with an eager bark and dashed madly toward the stream. The little rascal was after the bear. I yelled at him to get him to return.

My voice had frightened the bear, and by the time I had Chico with me the big fellow was out of sight in the brush. You may be sure Chico was severely scolded for not obeying orders. Even at that he had behaved very well for a seven months' old puppy. I just do not like to think what would have happened to him if he had succeeded in getting close to that bear.

After getting my fishing rod which had been left on the hill top, Chico and I made our way to an old, broken beaver-dam a short distance down the stream. Here was a beautiful trout pool. Keeping back a little from the edge I quickly put my rod together and I rigged it up using two artificial flies, a bright red one named Red Ibis, and a blue-winged silver one called Silver Doctor. These I whipped out into the riffle where it flowed into the deep calm water of the pool.

Chico lay quietly watching while I was fishing, but on the way home I let him run to his heart's content. He barked and yelped as he chased birds, squirrels and shadows.

During the heat of the summer the dogs were placed in harness only for a very little while on the cooler evenings. The puppies had grown very fast and were almost as long and tall as the older dogs. Of course, they were not nearly as heavy. From the time of their earliest training every care was used so that they would not work too hard and hurt themselves. Chico would "Gee" and "Haw" beautifully in the lead; Chinook and Blizzard were ready on the instant to make the turns behind the leader. The early training was almost finished as far as all the puppies were concerned. Now they needed growth and experience on the trail. That would come in good time.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Philip Towle Broadcasting Weather Conditions From His Lonely Post Atop Mt. Wachusett to Another Weather Station Via Short Wave Radio.

A Young Meteorologist And His Hobby

By Colton G. Morris

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMAGINE yourself for a moment, alone on a mountain top in mid-winter. It is night. A blizzard is raging outside the tower of a forest fire lookout where you are encamped. The wind howls and whistles and shakes. The staccato beat of frozen snow sounds like a volley of gunshots against a tin wall. There is no escape from your post. Civilization is a mile down the mountain side.

There is a boy who had such an experience last winter—an experience which he chose of his own accord because of his interest in meteorology, which, as you know, means the study of weather conditions.

He is 18-year-old Philip Towle of Holden, Mass. Philip spent many week-ends alone last winter atop Mt. Wachusett, located about 50 miles west of Boston. Here in the tower of a state forest fire lookout, the youthful meteorologist studied weather conditions not only for his own interest but as an official observer for the Mt. Wachusett Meteorological Station, operated through the Blue Hills station by Harvard University.

Philip, who is probably the youngest meteorologist in the United States, is so wrapped up in his work that being alone in a storm on a mountain top in winter just doesn't mean a thing. And he points out, too, that he doesn't have time even to think about it.

Atop Mt. Wachusett

If you visited Philip as I did on Mt. Wachusett recently, you would readily see how he keeps so busy and why he doesn't find time to think about being alone.

But don't get the idea that Philip is an easy boy to interview. You see you cannot drive up the mountain road in winter. That, of course, means that you've got to hike. To Philip, it isn't anything to walk up the mountain in winter. He takes his snowshoes and, with a heavy pack of supplies on his back, he thoroughly enjoys the long climb. For to be a meteorologist, you've got to be everything from a mechanic to a rugged mountain climber.

However, I reached him on a day when the thaw had set in. Melting snow from the summit turned the mountain sides into a hundred water falls. The "heavy pack" on my back was an overcoat, which felt like a coat of armor when I finally hove to at the Mt. Wachusett Hotel. Philip's weather station is located atop the hotel in the fire lookout tower.

Philip greeted me like a true meteorologist, immediately referring to the good day I was fortunate enough to pick. He said it was the first clear day in the mountain for many days.

"You'll have to pardon me going right ahead with my work," Philip said, as I glanced around the small tower taking in the many weather recording instruments and the short-wave radio which a friend had loaned the station.

Repairing a Weather Vane

While we talked, Philip repaired a weather vane and wind velocity recorder. He called it an "anometer." Gears connect with the recording graph in the station and the speed of the wind is determined by the number of revolutions per minute. A good meteorologist must also be a good mathematician.

Putting the anometer in its place on top of the roof of the tower meant that Philip had to be a steeple jack for a moment. By ladders and ropes, he swung himself out and up to the roof, replacing the instrument expertly.

And in between the repairing of the anometer, the taking of temperatures, the figuring of relative humidity in the air, the deciphering of barometer and barograph readings, I learned of how Philip became one of the youngest meteorologists in the country.

His first interest in weather centered around an old rain gauge in the barn of his home which recorded the number of rainfall inches. He had a keen interest for magazines and books containing information on weather recording and learned much from these at first.

First Steps

By building and selling bird houses, Philip earned enough money to finance the beginning of his career as a meteorologist. He bought several official instruments used in weather observing and set up his own weather station at home. He called it the Avery Hill Meteorological Station and still operates it under that name.

The station's landmark is a tall steel windmill tower which Philip bought from a neighbor and reassembled in his back yard. On top of the tower he has installed all the delicate instruments used in weather recording.

Since 1931, by virtue of his home station weather recording work, Philip has held the title of Co-operative Observer for the United States Weather Bureau. In this capacity he sends monthly reports to Washington on temperature, rainfalls, etc., in his town.

The Mt. Wachusett station is similar to Philip's home station and is automatic—that is, the recording of weather conditions is made on graphs attached to clocks. Only periodic visits to the mountain top are necessary. In March, however, Philip spent his school vacation of two weeks there so that he might study first hand the unusual climatic conditions that always prevail in the higher atmospheres.

Philip was considered such an expert meteorologist that officials of the Harvard Eclipse Expedition chose him to head their Mt. Chocorua camp during the eclipse of the sun in 1932. He stayed a week on the mountain arranging instruments and making tests prior to the eclipse.

Experiments on Mt. Washington

Last summer was spent by Meteorologist Towle atop Mt. Washington in New Hampshire assisting in weather experiments with kites at the Mt. Washington Weather Observatory.

You see, Philip aspires to high places in the meteorological world. So far he has done pretty well toward that goal. When he graduates from high school this year and Massachusetts Institute of Technology or some other technical college four years from then, Philip Towle will be climbing higher mountains than he is today.

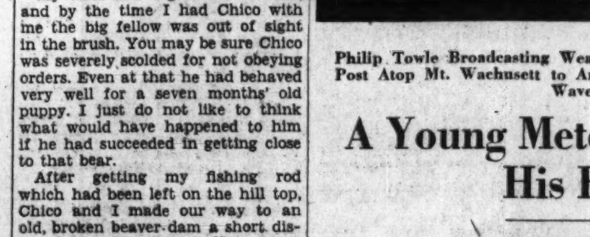
Small Sections of Huckaback Enlarged. The Needle and Silk Thread Do Not Go Through to the Back of the Material at Any Time. The Needle Merely Picks Up the Raised Thread. Use Light and Dark Silk Alternately.

Table Mats of Huckaback

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a way to make pretty, long-wearing, easily washed mats for luncheon or dinner sets. The simple requirements are huckaback, colored twisted fadeless embroidery silks — not floss — and stout cardboard, felt or asbestos board, to put inside the mats to ensure that the hottest dish will not mark the polished or painted table.

Out of the cardboard or other suitable material cut six circles each having a six-inch diameter. Compasses or a saucer will enable you to do this neatly. Then cut 12 circles, each with a seven-inch diameter out of good quality, coarse, linen huckaback which you can obtain from a dry goods store (in England called a drapers shop).

Choose carefully two colors or two shades of one color to harmonize with the dinner service or the color scheme of the dining room or breakfast nook where you intend the mats to be used. Black with yellow or orange looks well, also pink and green, silver-gray with pink or mauve, or two shades of green. You will find it interesting to choose from the wide and beautiful selection offered you.

Thread a fine darning needle with your silk, take one circle of huckaback and study it carefully. Its uneven surface was produced by the weavers alternately crossing the weft threads and if you lift the raised threads on your needle and proceed as though you were darning diagonally you will be surprised and pleased at the pretty result.

The simplest method is to begin at the upper right hand edge of the circle. (See diagram). Lift a raised thread on your needle, lift the next one diagonally downards and to the left, and so on until you have darned one diagonal row across the circle. Then, with the other color, darn the next row parallel below. Repeat this process, alternating colors until you have covered the circle.

Cut all the ends of silk even with the edge of the material, turn down and baste or tack a quarter inch hem. Repeat this process with six circles. The other six circles are for the backs of the mats and may be darned or left plain as desired, but they must be hemmed.

Take one back and one front, pin them together, and with your darker shade of silk buttonhole stitch halfway around them. The opening is left to insert the cardboard, but the buttonholing must be finished around the front half. A simple crocheted edging in the dark silk makes a very effective finish.

A pleasing effect can be gained by darning in waves instead of straight lines, five threads down, turn and five threads up. (See diagram.) If the backs of the mats also are darned they become reversible. The cardboards slip out when the mats require washing.

This is pleasant work to do while listening to the radio or to someone reading aloud, or when on a holiday, and the completed set of mats make a welcome gift. If desired, one or two 'arger ones may be added for the center of the table.

The Mail Bag

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I have made many pen-friends through the Mail Bag, and I want to tell you how much I enjoy writing to people in other countries, and hearing about their interests and ways of living, which are often so different from our own.

Recently in the Mail Bag column I saw a request that correspondents would say what they enjoyed in the Young Folks' Page of the Monitor. Well, I think that, next to the Mail Bag, I like the stories, especially those about Knollsea Hall, Animal Town, and those about other lands, and the people who live there. I also enjoy the articles, and found a recent series about the making of the weather forecast especially interesting. I am a keen stamp collector, and find the stamp column in the Monitor very interesting. Snubs and Waddles are also among the first items I turn to in the Monitor and I enjoy reading the adventures of Mr. Scroggins and his friends of Boston Common.

Although I have quite a number of correspondents, I should like to have more, and would especially like a pen-friend in France, as I am studying French at present.

Wishing the Mail Bag all success,

Moira G.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

We are one of the several Monitor groups here in Philadelphia. We have enjoyed reading the letters in the Mail Bag from other Monitor groups throughout the world, and wish to send our greetings also.

It is interesting to compare the methods of other groups in studying the paper with our own. Our group meets once a month at the home of our sponsor. Each member is assigned a certain page or feature for study during the month. We open our meetings with readings from the Bible and from Mrs. Eddy's writings. Then one by one the members are called upon to give reports on the various topics assigned the previous month. Time is given for discussion after each report and thus the outlook of all present is immeasurably broadened. At the end of the meeting we rotate, each one taking a different subject for the next month.

Through our Monitor group meetings we have gained a new vision of The Christian Science Monitor and its work among the nations of the world. We sincerely hope that the letters printed in the Mail Bag from groups such as our own may inspire others to form similar classes and reap the benefits which accrue from systematic study of this world-wide newspaper!

With love to all our Monitor friends.

A Monitor Group in Philadelphia,
Eva C. M., Secretary.

London, England

Dear Editor:

It is nearly two years since I wrote my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have gained some good friends, but more are always welcome. I am 17, and am interested in almost anything, especially in music, reading, sports and French, and I can correspond in French.

It would take me a long time to write of all the features in the Monitor which I like, so I will tell you my especial favorites. They are the Children's Page, the Young Folks' Page, the Daily Features page, and the Weekly Magazine Section.

I am taking an examination in which General Knowledge is included and the Weekly Magazine Section gives me much valuable information. I love the serial "Ginger, Treeza, and the Heroes," by May Wynne, and I simply could not leave Snubs and Waddles out of this letter.

I should be glad to send pictures of London to anyone who writes to me, and I love writing letters.

My love to all Mail Baggers.

Maisie B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Margaret F. (11), Chicago, Illinois. From anywhere, but especially Sweden, England and Holland.

Janet T. (11), Seattle, Washington. From anywhere. Interested in swimming and stamp collecting.

Joan H. (13), Geneva, Illinois. Would especially like to receive letters in foreign languages. Interested in tennis and swimming.

Alice Marie F. (14), Aptos, California. From anywhere. Would like to exchange snapshots, post cards and souvenirs. Interested in letter writing, swimming and hiking.

Betty A. S. (14); New York, N. Y. From abroad, particularly Holland, and also the United States. Interested in art, all water sports, skating and reading.

Joanne E. (15), Lincoln, Nebraska. Especially from abroad. Interested in drawing, art, photography, sports, sewing and music.

Leonore P. (15), New York, N. Y. From foreign countries, especially Iceland.

Elaine P. (17), Jackson, Michigan. From anywhere, especially France. Interested in basketball, arts and crafts and tap dancing.

Over 20

Reva D., Willoughby, Ohio. From anywhere. Will also correspond in German and French.

Evan H. W., San Francisco, California. From foreign countries, especially the Orient and the Dutch East Indies. Is a university graduate interested in international amity, stamp collecting, photography, current events, flying, sports, travel and commerce.

John C., Rochester, New York. Would like to exchange stamps.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SARGENT SCHOOL CAMPS
Peterboro, N. H. RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR GIRLS

Under Boston University. 500 acres around Half Moon Lake. Seniors 13-19. Separate Junior Camp 6-12. Land, water sports. Riding in fee. Catalog.
Miss E. Frances Sanborn
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Cambridge, Mass.

POCH-A-WACHNE
For girls, in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. An all-round camp for a limited number of girls. Swimming, riding, hiking, tennis, games. Screened sleeping bungalows. Modern sanitation and equipment. Private Lake.
Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Prohaska
Directors
BLOOMFIELD, CONN.

T-LEDGE
"THE SEASHORE CAMP FOR GIRLS"
Orr's Island, Maine, in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, sailing. All camp activities. Light, airy cabins. Showers. Excellent food. Mature counsellors.
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HILLSBORO CAMP
Girls 8 to 18. On Peace Lake, near Hillsboro, N. H. Est. 1927. 120 acres. Log cabins, electricity. Riding. Water, land sports $200 fee. No extras. Booklet
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On Cape Cod. For girls. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Counselor for every three campers (Staff filled). Sailing, swimming, tennis, riding, dancing, canoe trips. Music, arts, crafts. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Write for booklet.
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Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

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Eight weeks in the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Good Riding Trails, Tennis, Archery, Hiking, Swimming, Canoeing, Dramatics, Dancing, Crafts, silver, leather and wood working. Many experienced counselors and instructors. Modern equipment. Excellent food. Tutoring optional. 11th year. Send for Illustrated Booklet.
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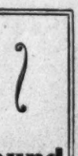
Route 3—Maple City, Michigan
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor.


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Illustrated booklet: MRS. W. K. HORTON, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

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ON LAKE OSSIPEE
WEST OSSIPEE, N. H.
FIFTEENTH SEASON
Experienced councilors. A happy, friendly, restful camp. Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors. Horseback riding featured. All field and water sports, crafts, dramatics, music, nature, woodcraft, tutoring if desired. Mt. Washington and Saco River trips. Wyanoke, brother camp, 28 miles away. Catalogues. MISS RAE FRANCES BALDWIN, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

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Land Sports, Music, Art, Dramatics, Campcraft, Canoe Trips, Swimming and Water Sports emphasized. Riding included in fee.
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Phone New Rochelle 6487

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GIRLS 5 TO 18 YEARS
Fine riding, full camp program. Wide, sand beach. Moderate tuition.
MISS M. H. WILSON, Director
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Telephone Dorchester 1810

WOODLAND
A Private Camp for Girls 6-19
Londonderry, Vt. 1700 ft. elevation. All sports. Varied program. Comfortable equipment. Riding. Rate $13.50 a week. Catalog.
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In the Cool Blue Ridge
A small homelike camp where nobody need rush. Riding and many trips included in fee. Beautiful private lake. Competent, harmonious staff. Established 1922.
Miss Carol Oppenheimer, Director
620 East 40th Street, Savannah, Ga.

SEE Also Monday
Children's Page
for Advertising
of Camps

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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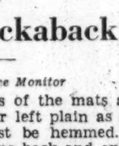
ULVER SUMMER SCHOOLS On Lake Maxinkuckee
1456 Lake Shore Walk Culver, Ind.

NAVAL SCHOOL
CAVALRY CAMP BOYS 14-19
WOODCRAFT CAMP BOYS 9-14

MOWGLIS
on Lake Newfound
Thirty-Second Year
THE AIMS — Happiness — Fair Play — Coöperation.
BOYS—The Cubs: 7 to 9 years. The Pack: 10 to 14 years.
ALCOTT FARRAR ELWELL, Director
EAST HEBRON, N. H.

Black Foxe Military Institute
Summer Camp for Boys
July 2 to August 11, 1934
Horsemanship, Boating, Polo, Fishing, Swimming and all Sports. Separate divisions for Juniors and Seniors. For descriptive folder write 637 N. Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, Calif. Phone HO. 2194.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Mountain Trail Camp
For boys, 9 to 16. In Adirondack Mountains, 10 miles from Wells, N. Y., on Sacandaga River. 300 acres surrounded by State Forests.
A Thrilling Summer on large farm affording bountiful food supply with Log Cabin housing. Outdoor sports include camping, hiking and fishing under supervision; manual and athletic features, with disciplined technique.
Limited to 30 boys. Camp Season $150. Lawrence F. Fountain, Director, 506 Lake Street, Oak Park, Ill.; after June 15 at Camp, P. O. Wells, New York.

TOSEBO CAMP
FOR BOYS 23rd year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live amidst HARMONY ideals. "Sea Scouts." Boat Building, Swimming Instruction, Sports. Conducted trip to World's Fair included. Moderate rate. For CATALOG address—Roger Hill, Todd School.
Box M, WOODSTOCK, ILL.

Your Boy's Summer
CAMP BECKET
Rudd Lake in the Berkshires
32nd Season—June 29 to Aug. 31
A non-profit, character-building camp. All sports; wild life sanctuary. Extremely low rates.
Write State Exec. Comm., Y. M. C. A., 167 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. HANcock 5470.

POCONO PINES
CAMP FOR BOYS
High in invigorating Pocono Mountains, Pa. Four hours N. Y. and Phila. Swimming, canoeing on 3-mile lake—sandy beach. Riding, overnight hikes. Nature study workshop. Moderate rates. Catalog.
J. E. CALHOUN, 5306 Pulaski Ave., Phila., Pa.

CAMP JUNIOR 37 MILES from CHICAGO
Summer activity of CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL, near Elgin, Illinois, for boys from 6 to 14. Opens June 24. Screened cabins; milk, eggs, vegetables from school farm; swimming, outdoor sports, nature study, pageantry, etc., under supervision of trained college men. 2 weeks, $25.00; 4 weeks, $45.00; 8 weeks, $85.00. Write for booklet.
CHICAGO JUNIOR SCHOOL, Elgin, Ill. or 28 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU
Junior and Senior Camps for Boys
Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.
Fourteenth Season Catalogue
William Beals, Box 27, Glen Arbor, Mich.

CAMP SKYLARK
The Junior Camp of Horsemanship
All Land and Water Sports
For Boys 6-14 MODERATE FEE
SAFETY AND HAPPINESS
Write A. H. MITCHELL, Director
Box M, Mitchell School, Billerica, Mass.
TELEPHONE BILLERICA 931

WYANOKE
on Lake Winnepesaukee
Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
25 years under same directorship. A happy, friendly camp where each boy achieves his best. Experienced, permanent staff of councilors. Riding, golf, water sports, band, shop work, wood craft, Mt. Washington and Saco River trips. Winnemont, sister camp, 28 miles away. For either catalogue address W. H. BENTLEY, Suite 504, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

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READFIELD, MAINE
For Boys 25th year. Separate units 30 Juniors 7-11; 40 Intermediates 12-14; 30 Seniors 15-17. Mature, experienced counselors. Elective daily program. Cabins. Riding. Sailing. Trips. All sports. Band instruction. Shop. Illustrated booklet.
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TOLTEC HILLS WESTON, CONN. FOR BOYS
Fourteenth Season, Nine Weeks
WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD
424 East 57th Street, New York

MON-O-MOY The Sea Camps for Boys
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Superb sailing, bathing, canoeing, deep sea fishing, land sports, Riflery, Riding. Cabins, Tutoring. Camp Mother, Nurse, Counselor's Training Course. Junior, Upper Junior, Intermediate, Senior Camps. Booklet.
Harriman M. Dodd
West Auburn, Mass.

An Ideal Camp for Boys of all Ages
CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO. A. STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Stepping Stones
For Boys 4-12 and Girls 4-20
23 miles from Boston. All outdoor sports. Dancing, dramatics, handcrafts, nature study, trips to place of interest. Swings, slides and sand table for younger campers. Short ride to beach. Reasonable rates. Write for Bulletin. Edith L. Capen, North Scituate, Mass. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

TRAVELING CAMP
THE COVERED WAGON WANDERERS
A Traveling Camp for Boys Through the West
THE ADVENTURE FOR THE BOY OF TODAY
Jefferson L. Rice, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo

Camping Joys
You Long Remember
Among the events at an organized summer camp that you especially enjoy are these—

1. OVERNIGHT HIKES
when you sleep in the open and cook breakfast over a camp fire.
2. FIELD DAY
when your camp entertains guests from another camp.

3. BOAT TRIPS
in search of interesting curios of nature.

4. THE SATURDAY NIGHT SHOWS
with camp talent performing.
In addition, the swim before breakfast, the games, the craft activities, the songs and the camp fire stories are also memorable.
When choosing a Summer Camp for a boy or girl, the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor give invaluable help. They direct you to camps that are well equipped, well managed, and that maintain standards appreciated by Monitor readers. By writing to any of these advertisers you can obtain complete information about the camp's individual features.
Camp advertisements are published Mondays, on the Children's Page, and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page

Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Active As Stocks Move To Lower Ground

Market Swept by Heavy Selling—Good Rally in Late Trading

By **Forrest Price**

Down they went again.

Sweeping selling flurries characterized today's trading in the stock market.

There were some sharp upturns in the late trading, when losses were much reduced.

All groups were similarly affected, but some succumbed more than others.

Due to the prospective crop shortage the farm implement issues and those of closely allied industries dropped precipitately. These included Case Threshing, Deere, International Harvester, and the railroads which depend largely upon the crops for a good portion of their traffic.

The oils as a group also were under special pressure. New low prices for the year were established by Continental Oil, Socony Vacuum, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corporation, Union Oil of California and Atlantic Refining.

Illinois Central, Santa Fe, Delaware & Lackawanna and New York Central were among the weakest of the rails.

The Radio Corporation issues were quite active but lost little ground.

Mack Trucks, United States Rubber first preferred, Chrysler and United States Smelting were conspicuously weak. Smelting, however, turned a three-point loss into a gain of the same size before the close.

Total sales approximated 2,275,000 shares.

Bonds shared the disquietude of the equities market. Soft spots appeared more numerous than firm spots. Modest gains were recorded by the liens of Armour & Co., Union Pacific and Great Northern. With the exception of U. S. Governments nearly everything else moved downward.

Among the commodities the grains showed decided improvement. Wheat spurted five cents a bushel. Rubber was heavy. Cotton was barely steady. Silver was higher.

Some people have expressed the opinion that the stock market has been going down because certain market interests want it to go down in order to impress Congress with the undesirability of the stock exchange control bill now before the Senate.

Undoubtedly there has been a lot of selling by those who think that the bill, if enacted, would be a bad thing for traders and commission houses. But it is to be doubted that any concerted movement has been under way in this direction. It is held that the market is too big an affair to be controlled by any group of manipulators for either higher or lower prices.

Many important interests during the last few weeks have frequently made wrong guesses as to the direction prices were likely to take in the immediate future.

NEW YORK, May 10 (*AP*)—Stock prices dropped sharply today under selling waves that swept many issues to new low levels for the year or longer.

Losses ranged from 1 to around 5 points at the worst, although there were some mild recoveries later. There was no specific news development to account for the severity of the decline, but various commission houses said that "discouraged" liquidation was largely responsible.

The ticker tape fell several minutes in arrears during the downward rush and some sizable blocks of the more speculative shares changed hands. Considerable short selling was reported, but some quarters believed that much of the activity was caused by the lightening of long accounts.

Substantial Losses

Such stocks as Consolidated Gas, American Telephone and Public Service of New Jersey were only moderately lower. U. S. Rubber first preferred lost 5 points and others, off 1 to around 3, included Case, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Western Union, Goodyear, General Motors, Chrysler, Deere, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Howe Sound, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and American Commercial Alcohol.

American Telephone displayed late strength. Declines of 1 to 3 points were reduced to a point or less by U. S. Steel, Chrysler, and New York Central.

Bonds Quiet and Heavy

Demand for secondary bonds, and higher grade issues as well, was held in restraint today by a continued downtrend in stocks. Offerings were not readily taken except on declines, and nearly all classes of loans in the corporate divisions suffered some loss of ground during the forenoon trading. Dealings were in limited volume.

U. S. Governments displayed an early tendency to firmness. Hovering about the year's highs Treasury issues attracted moderate investment at levels up 1-32 to 4-32 from the previous finals.

Dividend Declarations

A dividend of $1.50 on the common stock was declared by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, payable July 2 to stock of record June 1. The road made quarterly disbursements at this rate for some time.

Silver Prices Higher

NEW YORK, May 10 (*AP*)—Bar silver was advanced another ⅞ cent to 44¼ cents an ounce today, but trading in the futures market was tame as operators waited a decision from the Washington conference on the question of legislation. At the current level spot metal is within 2½ cents of the four-year high level established last Feb. 19. Most of the future positions were slightly traded and ranged from ⅛ cent higher to ⅜ cent an ounce lower.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 10 (*AP*)—There were 11,667 bales of wool offered at the auction today on which 8505 were sold. Cross-breds of liberal weights sold well to the home trade, but greasy and scoured merinos met with firm limits which restricted bidding and caused frequent withdrawals.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 10	Last May 9
11⅞	6¾	..	Adams Express	4700	8	7½	7½	7⅞
106¼	83¾	3	Air Reduction	4700	99⅛	95⅝	98⅛	99
7⅝	5⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
9¾	6¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Mills	4000	25½	24½	25⅝	25½
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1400	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	100	2⅜	2	2⅜	2⅜
23⅞	17½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13100	18⅝	17½	18	18
5¼	3⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	4900	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1700	13½	12½	13	13¾
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf ww	400	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	13
160¾	133	6	Allied Chem	6100	137½	133	136¼	137⅝
129¼	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	400	126	126	126	..
23⅜	14½	..	Allis Chalmers	4700	15⅜	14½	15½	15⅝
20⅛	12⅜	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	..
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	400	4½	..	4	4⅜
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	32½
53⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1700	50	49	50	50½
36	28¼	..	Am Agri Chem	9700	33	31¾	32¼	31½
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	4000	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	19½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	47¼	47¼	47½	..
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	10⅝	9⅜	10	10¼
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	290	60½	58⅝	59½	60
38	25	.80	Am Brake S&F	700	27½	26	26	27½
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106	106	106	..
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	7100	96¼	94⅛	95⅛	96½
145½	126½	7	Am Can pf	400	142¾	141½	141½	..
33⅞	20	..	Am Car & Fdry	7100	21½	20	20	21⅜
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	600	40½	39¼	39¼	41
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	57	57	57	57
6½	3⅜	..	Am Cholorlype	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5½
62½	36½	..	Am Com Alcohol	7900	39½	36½	38¾	39
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
10	6	..	Am European	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
13¾	7	..	Am & For Uow	11000	8¼	7	7⅝	8
30	17	..	Am & For Uow pf	300	20	20	20	20½
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	11¼	11	11¼	11¾
22⅜	15⅝	1	Am Hawaiian	700	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝
10½	6½	..	Am Hide & L	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
42¼	29½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	30¾	29¼	29⅝	31½
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	1400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅜
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
11	6½	..	Am International	1100	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛
38⅜	24½	..	Am Locomotive	1300	25½	24½	25½	27⅛
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	3000	9⅛	8	9⅛	8¾
8½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	700	8½	8½	8½	8¾
34¾	21	1½	Am News	180	27	26¼	26⅜	28
12¼	5⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	4900	7½	6⅝	6¾	7¼
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	700	19½	18½	19½	20¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	21¾	20¼	20¾	22¾
17⅝	12¾	..	Am Radiator	9900	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13¾
28¼	17⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	14000	19	17⅝	18½	19½
54¾	36	4	Am Safety Razor	700	50	49½	50	..
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	200	4	4	4	..
2⅜	..	..	Am Ship Bldg Com	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	23	23	23½	24½
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	13700	38¾	35¾	38	38¾
94⅜	71¾	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	88	88	88	..
26½	15⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1000	17	16½	17	17½
82	68	2	Am Steel F pf	70	71	69	69	73
44¾	37	2	Am Stores	700	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	4700	53¾	51½	52	52¾
115½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	19700	113	109¼	111¾	110⅝
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	800	6	5¾	5¾	6½
28⅜	7¾	1	Am Tyne F pf	40	17	17	17	18
27⅝	16¾	1	Ahm Wat W & E	4900	18¼	17¼	17¾	17¾
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	200	73½	73½	73½	..
17⅛	10¾	..	Am Woolen	1900	11¼	10¾	10⅞	11⅞
83¾	61⅜	1½g	Am Woolen pf	1000	65	62⅜	64	65
17½	11¼	..	Am Writ Pap	1200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	900	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	17000	14½	13⅜	14	13⅝
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	1700	20	19½	19½	20½
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	200	5½	5½	5½	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	700	30½	29½	29½	30¾
93¼	76¼	7	armour Del pf	200	88	88	88	..
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	7100	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4900	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75⅝	58	..	Armour Ill pf	6000	63	59⅜	61½	64
8⅝	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	1000	5¼	4⅞	5	5¼
10½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	200	7¾	7¾	7⅝	..
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅞
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	13
7½	50	..	Asso Dry Gd 1pf	100	60	60	60	..
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	40	38¾	36½	38½	38¼
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	7000	57⅝	54⅜	55¼	58⅜
87⅜	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	82½	81	81	..
54¼	37	..	Atl Coast Line	400	38¾	37	38¾	39⅛
24	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	20	20	20	..
35½	24⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	25¾	24⅜	24¾	26
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	1700	44⅜	41¾	42½	44⅞
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	150	99	98	98	100
57⅜	84½	2	Auburn Auto	9100	36½	34½	35¼	36½
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
64	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	20	60	60	60	..
10¾	5⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6700	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6⅞

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	7900	11	9⅞	10⅜	11
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1200	46	43	45	46
34½	21⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	9100	23¼	21⅝	22½	23¼
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	28	26¼	26¾	28½
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	60	97½	97	97½	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40½	40½	40½	41
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	1500	30	29½	29⅝	30
10	7⅞	..	Barnsdall A	7900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	700	14½	13½	14	14⅜
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2100	12¼	11½	11⅝	12⅜
23⅞	13⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	7900	15¼	13⅞	14⅝	13⅜
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2000	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	1700	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	31⅜
49½	33¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	19000	35	33¼	34⅝	36¼
82	65	..	Beth Steel pf	1900	67½	65	65	67¾
16¼	10½	..	Blaw Knox	700	11¼	11	11¼	11¾
56¼	43¼	..	Blumenthal pf	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
68¾	53¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	55¼	53¼	54½	57
88	78	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	79	79	79	..
26½	15⅝	..	Borden	3100	23½	22½	22½	23
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2000	22¾	21½	22	23
19½	11	..	Boston & Maine	200	11½	11	11½	..
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	9700	16½	15¼	16¾	16¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	200	22	22	22	23
39⅝	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6100	33⅞	33½	35½	36¼
94¾	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	90⅛	90	90	91½
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	62½	61⅜	62½	61½
10	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	300	7½	7⅜	7½	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	6	5¾	5¾	6
14½	9⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1200	10¼	9¼	10¼	10¼
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	7500	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	6
44	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	30	30	30	..
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	2000	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
15½	2¾	..	Bullard	300	9½	9½	9½	9¾
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	400	5¾	5½	5¼	5¾
19⅜	13⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	3600	14¼	13½	13½	13⅞
..	..	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	8	7½	7½	..
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
32¾	19⅝	..	Byers	1100	21½	19⅝	21	22
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	70	58	58	58	..

—C—

34½	18¾	4.62½b	Calif Packing	6400	32	30	31	31½
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	3500	4½	4	4¼	4½
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	10⅛	10	10⅛	10¼
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1800	23	21¾	22½	22¾
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	6900	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	20	32½	32½	32½	32¾
86¾	50½	..	Case Thresh	9300	54½	50½	53	55
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	60	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	28⅜	26⅝	28	28⅝
44⅞	26⅛	..	Celanese Corp	25600	29⅛	26⅛	28¼	28⅝
4	1½	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	13	12½	12½	12½
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	800	28	27⅜	28	28
92	65	..	Central RR of NJ	100	65	65	65	..
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	9½	9½	9½	10⅛
40¾	30⅝	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	8200	33	30⅝	32½	32¾
7⅜	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	2000	5	4⅞	5	5
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	26½	26½	26½	27
16½	10	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	10	10	10	10
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1♦0	41⅞	41	41½	42¼
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5200	44½	43½	43⅝	44½
8	1⅞	..	Chi & Ill pf	200	3⅞	3½	3½	4
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	9
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	2500	5½	4¾	5	5⅜
13¼	6⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6900	8	7½	7¾	8
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	9800	9¾	8¾	9¼	9⅜
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'wes pf	1200	17½	16	17½	18
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7½
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	22	19½	21¾	22½
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
9¾	4⅝	h	Chi R&IP 7%	300	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6½
11⅜	5	..	C StP M & O pf	30	7½	7½	7½	..
14¼	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	400	13½	13¼	13½	13
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	25	25	25	25½
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	200	25	25	25	25½
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	300	7	6¾	7	7¼
68½	40	1	Chrysler	75800	42⅞	40	40¾	43
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler & Fuel	400	20½	20¼	20½	21
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	82	82	82	..
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	100	1	½	½	½
45	25	1	Cluett Peabody	600	37	34½	35½	37
18½	8¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	14½	13¼	14	14⅜
28½	16	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	18¼	16	17¼	19
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	89½	89½	89½	..
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	4000	20	19½	19½	..
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	20	32½	32	32	33
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	23	23	23	23
19¼	11½	.50	Columbia Gas	12800	12¼	11½	12	12½
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70½	70½	71
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	10	66	66	66	66
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	26½	25	26½	27½
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2800	67¾	65½	66	67¾
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3100	28¼	26½	27	28½
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	104	104	104	104
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	53¼	50½	50½	54¼
36¾	20⅞	.60	Comm Solvents	12800	22⅝	20⅞	21⅝	22¾
3⅜	1¾	..	Comwith & So	13500	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
52⅜	21½	6	Comwith & Spf	1800	43¾	41	43½	44⅛
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	400	10	10	10	10
31¼	23	1.10	Congoleum Nairn	2500	26	24½	25⅜	26
5¾	2½	..	Consol FilmInd	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17½	10⅝	.50b	Consol Film 1 pf	800	15¾	15	15⅜	16
47⅜	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	14800	33	32¼	32¾	33½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅝
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	12900	10½	9½	10	10½
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1000	4	3¾	3¾	4
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	4100	1	1	1	1
13¾	6½	..	Container	100	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1600	4	3⅞	4	4
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1100	9½	9	9½	9¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	1900	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
83¼	74⅜	..	Cont Can	2500	76¾	74⅜	75¾	77½
11¾	7¼	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	9
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1800	30⅞	29⅜	30⅜	30½
2⅞	1½	..	Cont Motors	3500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	9200	19½	18⅛	18½	18½
84½	64	3	Corn Products	4200	66⅜	64⅛	66¼	66½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1300	6½	5¾	6	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32⅜	31	31¼	32½
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	400	12¼	12	12¼	12½
36¼	26	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	26	24¼	26	26½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	39⅝	39½	39½	..
8⅝	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	2800	5¾	5	5¼	5⅜
38⅝	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	600	24¼	21½	21¾	26¼
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	60	60	60	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	2	1⅝	1⅝	2
10½	3¼	..	Cuban Ry pf	50	6½	6	6½	7⅞
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1900	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
47⅞	20½	..	Cuoan Am S pf	120	45½	42	45½	45⅝
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	44	41½	42	44¾
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23½
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	800	77	73½	75	76½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	6900	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
12¾	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
91	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	90	90	90	..
21½	11	..	Cuiler Hammer	300	15	15	15	18

—D—

8½	6	.30b	Davega St	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
34½	21½	..	Deere & Co	4400	22¾	21½	22	23
11¾	6¾	.10g	Deere & Co pf	300	8	7½	7⅝	7⅞
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1200	54	52½	54	54½
33¾	24⅝	..	Del Lack G W	3800	22	20⅝	21⅜	22½
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	8½	7½	8	8½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	76	76	76	77
28½	22½	1	Diamond Match	800	23	22¾	23	22¾
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30	30	30	30¼
40⅞	32	1.50	Dome Mines	8200	37¼	36½	37¼	37¼
23	10	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	400	20½	20	20	..
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	8800	19	17⅞	18½	18⅝
11⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
1⅝	⅝	..	Duluth So Shore	400	1½	1	1	..
103⅞	83½	2	du Pont de Nem	5400	85¾	83½	84½	86
112¼	115	6	du Pont deb	100	121½	121½	121½	122
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	103	103	103	102¾

—E—

12⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	8½	7¾	8¼	8¼
96¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	2100	90¼	88	90	89⅜
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1800	17½	16½	16⅝	17¾
19¼	11⅝	..	Eitingon Schild	1100	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12½
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3100	21½	19¾	20½	21¾
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	900	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	8300	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
193⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	13½	12⅜	12⅝	13⅜
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	900	15¼	14	15½	15
63	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	400	53

Financial: News and Comment

Now Say Recovery Not Dependent On Upturn in Prices

Administration Advisers Think Business Rise Must Come First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 10—Although commodity price declines in terms of gold appear to be checked, no business upturn has yet occurred in this, the fifth, year of the depression, according to Professors G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson of the department of agricultural economics at Cornell University.

Professor Warren was a leading adviser to the Administration when the new monetary policy of the Government was launched last fall. The monetary theory accredited to both professors was based on an increase in the price of gold which was supposed to be effective in raising commodity prices.

Writing in the May issue of the pamphlet, Farm Economics, issued today by the Department of Agriculture, Professors Warren and Pearson state that if the remaining countries that continue on the gold standard would abandon it, the pressure on gold would probably be eased soon after, with some rise in prices in gold a probable outcome. It is pointed out that when the gold standard is suspended, the desire to hoard gold and currency is lessened and the frantic pressure on gold is reduced.

The Cornell economists observe that nearly every change in the price of gold from February, 1933, to February, 1934, has been accompanied by a change in commodity prices. They add that during this time, the price of gold was raised 69 per cent while, commodity prices advanced 67 per cent.

"When a decline in the price of gold was expected, commodity prices anticipated the change," they continue. "Both prices of gold and commodity prices have followed a steadier course since the gold buying policy was established, except for a short period at the beginning."

Advance in prices of 23 farm products from February of last year to March, 1934, is also noted in the pamphlet, with 12 advancing more than the price of gold, and 11 advancing less.

The professors are of the opinion that commodity prices in terms of gold are expected to remain below pre-war for some years, until some phenomenal gold discovery is made or some important countries discard gold as a money base—neither of which suppositions is held to be probable.

"Some rise in prices expressed in gold can be expected before many years," they point out, "but unfortunately, business recovery may be needed to bring this about. Little prospect remains that a rise in prices expressed in gold will bring about immediate business recovery. The recovery thus far has taken place in spite of some decline in prices expressed in gold, and violent fluctuations in the value of gold may be expected to continue for some years."

'Gas' Taxes Cost The Consumer About $700,000,000 Year

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Gasoline prices were reported by the Federal Trade Commission to have increased "only about 1 cent a gallon" in the six months following approval of the oil code.

The commission made this statement in answer to a Senate resolution adopted in February after some senators contended that unwarranted price increases had occurred under codes.

The price gain of 1 cent, the commission said, meant that consumers were paying at an annual rate of about $160,000,000 more for gasoline on Jan. 31, 1934, than on July 1, 1933, and added that:

"The gasoline market was demoralized during the spring and summer of 1933, and also that (according to oil industry figures) the average dealer service station price excluding taxes was lower on July 1 1933, than on July 1 of any other year since 1919."

The report also emphasized that "the combined rate of state annd federal sales tax on gasoline, ranging from 3 cents per gallon in some states to 8 cents in others, amounts to an average of about 5.14 cents per gallon and costs the consumers of gasoline approximately $700,000,000 per year."

Says Reserve Board May Issue Bank Stock Ban

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—The Sun says that large New York banks have received reports indicating that the Federal Reserve Board will shortly issue a ruling which will interpret the banking act of 1933 as forbidding, after June 16, the purchase or sale of stocks by member banks for the account of customers.

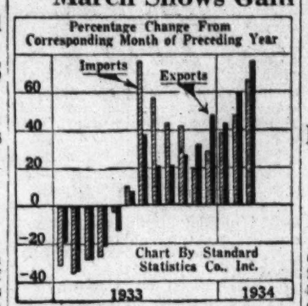
Such a ruling would bar all member banks from purchasing or selling equities for a customer by a simple definition that stocks were not investment securities, the paper says.

Most of the large banks do a considerable stock business for the account of their customers and the cessation of such business would mean, it was said, that bank depositors will have to go to brokerage offices, non-member banks or to private firms doing a general securities business.

Electric Bond & Share Income Lower Than 1933

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Net income of the Electric Bond & Share Company for the 12 months ended March 31 was $10,507,025 compared with $12,009,396 for the previous year. After dividends on the preferred stocks there was a balance of $2,073,095 contrasted with $3,575,466 a year ago.

Foreign Trade In March Shows Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE extra-seasonal increase in March foreign trade confirms the growing indications of world recovery, which is being shared by most leading commercial nations.

Full year 1934 imports and exports may exceed the low 1932 totals by a billion dollars.

First Quarter Earnings Rise For Many Firms

166 Companies Net $153,814,934, Compared With $16,180,815 in 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The extent to which business has recovered from the depths of the depression is clearly illustrated by the quarterly reports of earnings issued by corporations thus far in the new year.

A compilation of the first quarter statements of 166 corporations shows that these companies, in the aggregate, reported net earnings of $153,814,934, as compared with only $16,180,815 reported for the first three months of last year, according to a study made by the investment research department of Eastman, Dillon & Co.

As was to be expected, based upon trade advices, the automobile companies recorded the greatest improvement among the industrial classifications, having increased their net income from $220,000 in the first quarter of 1933 to over $24,222,000 in the first quarter of the current year. Automobile accessory companies show a similar, though less spectacular, trend, having converted an aggregate loss of over $1,500,000 last year to a profit of over $4,000,000 in the current year.

Next to the automobile companies, the oil and chemical groups make the best showing. The nine petroleum companies included in the compilation report a net income of $4,700,000 as compared with a deficit of $8,174,000 in the first quarter last year, while the 10 chemical companies reported a net income of $22,192,000, compared with $9,485,000 a year ago.

While the automobile, chemical and oil groups registered a good recovery, as did many other industries, there are numerous groups which were able to do no more than reduce the size of their deficits. In the heavy industries group, for instance, represented by the building, machinery, steel and railroad equipment divisions, the machinery group was the only one able to work into black figures.

Mortgage Loans To Farmers Reach $3,000,000 Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 10—The new Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation is loaning farmers approximately $3,000,000 a day through the federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner, Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration said in Washington before a session of the Atlantic States Division of the National Association of Marketing Officials.

"The volume of mortgage loans closed in these government-guaranteed, 3¼ per cent bonds has increased steadily during the past three weeks," Governor Myers said, "due largely to the split reception accorded the bonds by farmers, their creditors, and local banks throughout the country. The bonds are being accepted readily by creditors in payment of claims held against farmers who are being refinanced.

"About 1000 loans are being made by the banks each day and paid in Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, and the increasingly favorable reports as to the reception of the bonds indicate that the rate of closing loans will continue to increase rapidly."

Southern Pacific Railroad Accepts ICC Merger Plan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The condition set by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Southern Pacific Railroad acquire the Fredericksburgh & Northern Railway, an independent line, if the commission deemed it advisable, has been accepted, Hale Holden, chairman of the parent company, said.

This condition was set up by the commission in approving the merger of 13 other subsidiaries with the Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

The merger would unify 4514 miles of line and result in savings in clerical and executive expenses. The T. & N. O. would issue $59,646,400 of additional common stock in exchange for the capital stock of the subsidiaries to be merged. The change would provide a means for raising capital because it would put now corporately separate properties under one mortgage. The properties have a book value of nearly $300,000,000 and a funded debt of nearly $79,000,000, of which only $17,917,000 is in the hands of the public.

Heavy Shrinkage In Winter Wheat Crop Is Forecast

Drought Parches Midwest Grain Fields—Good Rain in Michigan

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A drought-shrunken crop report, placing the year's winter wheat crop at many million bushels below the 491,793,000 estimated a month ago, will be made public this afternoon by the Department of Agriculture.

Although the report itself was surrounded with great secrecy, farm officials predicted openly that continued unfavorable weather in many parts of the country indicated severe crop damage.

Some went so far as to predict the report would rival those of such low years as 1930 and 1894. Others pointed out that it will show crop condition only as of May 1 and that damage apparently has become more severe within the past 10 days.

Secretary Wallace, a student of the relationship between weather and crop production, said present weather conditions have been accumulating in high temperatures and deficient precipitation for at least six months. Only 1894 provides comparable conditions, he said.

Such May weather as the present, he declared, "is almost unheard of" and could be likened only to the exceptional record of 1894. When such a trend begins, he added, "it seems to breed on itself."

The weather bureau in a crop and weather bulletin yesterday gave official confirmation of crop damages.

It said winter wheat has been deteriorating from lack of moisture, late spring wheat has failed to germinate, corn planting has been retarded because of dry soil and that pastures and meadows have been drying up in some sections.

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—In the wake of dust storms and record temperatures, showers cooled sections of a parched midwest—but the grain belt area on the whole was still in the grip of the drought today.

A light shower, sweeping into Chicago at midnight, drove down the temperature from a record-breaking 94 in the afternoon, and cooler weather was forecast for today fo. the entire midwest.

Local showers fell in almost every state in the Midwest last night or early today, but they were insufficient to bring any appreciable relief—other than cooler weather.

Wells and streams are going dry, feed supplies are dwindling, seed lies ungerminated in dusty soil, and grasshoppers and insect pests were gaining ground.

Dr. T. A. Kisselbach, University of Nebraska agronomist, said that in his state the winter wheat loss was tremendous, without question. The prospective yield, he said, declined from 45 bushels to the acre three weeks ago to 20 bushels now. He predicted the crop in all but the western section would be a total failure if there were no rain within 10 days. Since the bulk of the corn was not planted, he said, rains would facilitate a good crop.

Crops in Missouri, without rain at all for the last 10 days and with but 59 per cent of normal moisture since April 1, were barely holding their own, the Department of Agriculture announced. Wheat in the southern part of Kansas was heading on short straw, indicating its struggle for existence as a result of the drought.

Charles D. Reed, chief of the Iowa weather and crop bureau, said the only damage in his state so far has been to hay, which could be replaced with soy beans. He said oats and corn had suffered no "real" damage, and predicted a good corn crop if Iowa received rains as late as the last of May. The entire southeastern section had some rain last night, with the heaviest fall at Des Moines, one half inch.

Federal observers in Michigan dubbed the rain there Wednesday as "the million dollar shower" and now expressed concern only over the outcome of the hay crop in the western section. The fruit belt was apprehensive because of winter damage.

U. S. Dollar Higher At $5.11 3/8 to Pound

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 1⅝ cents to the pound today, closing at $5.11⅜ to the pound, as compared with yesterday's close of $5.13.

The dollar opened today at $5.11⅝, and moved quietly throughout the day.

The French franc closed at 77.30 to the pound, as compared with yesterday's close of 77.36.

The price of gold gained ½ penny, selling at 136s. ($34.79) a fine ounce and the smallest amount in some time—valued at £73,000 ($373,496.25)—was sold.

Increased Shipments Of Finished Steel

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by the United States Steel Corporation in April increased 54,800 tons to 643,009 tons as of April 30. Shipments in March totaled 583,209 tons; in April 1933, 335,321 tons and in April, 1932, 395,091 tons.

For the four months ended April 30, shipments amounted to 1,948,495 tons, compared with 1,153,181 in the first four months of 1933.

Consolidated Insurance Co. to Be Rehabilitated

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Justice Alfred Frankenthaler, of the supreme court, granted an application of George S. Van Schaick, State Superintendent of Insurance, to take over the Consolidated Indemnity and Insurance Company, which insures automobiles, for rehabilitation.

Variety of Data Indicates British Trade in Upturn

Security Prices Well Above 1933—Industrial Output Encouraging—Unemployment Decreasing—Budget Balanced—Commodity Prices Not Up Much

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Now that British political party shouting over this year's budget has subsided, it has become possible to form some estimate of the results actually achieved in restoring Britain's economic situation.

London stock exchange quotations rose immediately, after Mr. Chamberlain's pronouncement, especially in the case of industrials. The average price of these securities on April 18, the day immediately following the budget, was 112.7. This compares with annual averages for corresponding investments of 90.8 for 1933, 74.4 for 1932, 77.1 for 1931 and 100.5 for 1930. In other words what is probably the best-informed British opinion is convinced that trade is definitely upon the upward track.

Commodity Prices

Improvement in commodity prices in the period to which the budget refers has been less convincing. The raising of these prices has long been a major object of British governmental policy. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, began his budget speech by claiming that there had been "a small but distinct rise" in these prices. Board of Trade figures, however, do not confirm the supposition that there has yet been achieved anything approaching that rise to "a height more in keeping with the level of costs, including the burden of debt and other fixed and semi-fixed charges" which was declared to be of "the greatest importance" by Mr. Chamberlain and other British Empire delegates at the Monetary and Economic Conference in London in July, 1933.

Price Drop Is Arrested

The nature of the problem here suggested becomes apparent when it is recalled that the burden of debt and fixed charges, so far as this is indicated by wholesale commodity prices, nearly trebled itself between 1920 and 1931. The fall of these prices in those years, according to British Board of Trade figures, was from 307 to 109 (taking the 1913 average as 100). The subsequent course of British wholesale commodity prices has been as follows:

1931	104.2
1932	101.6
1933	100.9
1934 (January)	104.6
1934 (February)	105.3
1934 (March)	103.8

Chamberlain has been one of 1.4 per cent between July 1933, the date of the Economic Conference and March, 1934, the last completed month at the time he spoke.

In that period the course of British wholesale prices (taking 1930=100) has been:

1933	
July	85.6
August	85.8
September	86.3
October	85.9
November	86.1
December	86.1
1934	
January	87.7
February	88.2
March	87.0

Judged by this criterion it appears that whereas the fall of wholesale prices has been arrested, it would be premature to claim that more than fractional improvement has taken place.

Production Data Encouraging

Industrial production figures are slightly more encouraging. These show a definite rise since 1932. The Board of Trade figures (taking 1924 =100) are:

1929	103.5
1930	95.6
1931	86.7
1932	86.3
1933	90.9

Unemployment is also decreasing. Here the figures are as follows:

1933	
July	2,507,215
August	2,474,062
September	2,398,718
October	2,389,763
November	2,341,693
December	2,287,466
1934	
January	2,487,207
February	2,383,663
March	2,263,607

The total out-of-work is now the lowest it has been since October, 1930.

The budget itself has been balanced handsomely. A substantial surplus has been realized for the past year, and so promising is the prospect of continued improvement in the revenue for the current 12 months that Mr. Chamberlain has had the agreeable task of distributing £29,000,000 in the form of restoration of salary cuts and reduction of taxation.

Most Heavily Taxed

This still leaves Britain the most heavily taxed country in the world. It leaves it also however, the boast that its financial situation is second to none in stability.

The World's Business

Common Sense About the War Debts—II

THE President is reputed to be approaching the war-debt problem by trying to make an arrangement with Finland and using this arrangement as a yardstick in reaching an understanding with the other debtors. Such an approach, I suggest, is mistaken. Finland undoubtedly deserves the best consideration. Though Finland received a post-war, not a war-time, credit, it is the only debtor to live up to its obligations. But, precisely for this reason, an agreement with Finland should be the last to be negotiated. The Finns should get the benefit of the best terms that the United States is able to extract from the *least willing, not the most willing*, debtor; and nobody yet knows what that debtor is willing to pay. The President should begin with that debtor, not Finland.

* * *

The Finns preceded the British in the post-war procession of the war debtors to Washington. What did they get for their expeditiousness? A settlement which is among the most burdensome. All those that came first got the least generous treatment. Laggard debtors, which were France and Italy, got off with much better terms. There was no difference in the treatment as to principal. Popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, provision was made for the repayment of the principal in each case. The disparity occurred in the charge for interest. This is how the schedule of the average interest rate reads:

Finland	3.3
Great Britain	3.3
Belgium	1.8
France	1.6
Yugoslavia	1.0
Italy	0.4

Such discrimination, of course, was governed by a disarming formula. This was an arithmetic computation of "capacity to pay." The formula was perhaps the most inept of all the formulas which have governed post-war agreements. Who was wise enough to gauge the capacity of any country to pay over the debt-paying period of 62 years? The "capacity" of the world today rises up to rebuke the seers and their attendant experts of the World War Debt Funding Commission. The use of the formula made their forward-looking calculations absurd within two years of the last settlement, when France, the impoverished debtor of the funding days, leaped into the forefront of financial powers.

* * *

Of course the formula was a camouflage. What happened was that the United States forced maximum settlements. From the debtors' point of view, to quote Mr. Newton D. Baker, the sums represented "the amount thought possible of collection without causing revolutions in the paying countries." Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, then Secretary of the Treasury, defined the creditor's case to Congress. He said: "We have, I believe, made for the United States the most favorable settlements that could be obtained short of force." He had to be blunt because Congress, critical of the part-cancellation in interest charges, seemed inclined to reject the settlements.

* * *

Finland knows this past history. When it made the solitary full payment last year, the suggestion was made to the Finnish Minister in Washington that the United States Government would be glad to begin negotiations looking to a revision of the debt. The Minister was polite. But, he said, it so happened that he was going home for a vacation, and the talks were therefore put off, and never, apparently, taken up. While the whole problem remained in a state of flux, Finland, I would hazard, did not want to make any fresh commitments. For, in view of its willingness, they would leave it with the worst arrangement in the reshuffle—unless it got an "escape" clause allowing for the extension to it of the benefits accorded in any subsequent agreements with other debtors.

My suggestion that Finland should be the last, not the first, to be negotiated with would not be tenable but for an unnoticed change in the American philosophy about the war debts. The old American principle, beginning with Wilson and going through to Hoover, was that each debt was separate from the others. But Mr. Roosevelt seems to have abandoned that tenet. According to Speaker Rainey, he has said that the Finnish settlement would be used as a "yardstick." In other words, the Finnish settlement would be used as the basis for negotiating revised settlements with the other debtors. The yardstick idea gives all the war debts an interrelation. Therefore, in justice to the most willing debtors, among which Finland stands first, it would be better to begin with the least willing—namely the defaulters. These would afford the kind of "yardstick" that would not be discriminatory.

* * *

The repair of our international fabric will begin on the day that all these international obligations are composed amicably. I quoted the economists in the first article. Mr. Mellon may fittingly be the epilogue. "The prosperity of Europe," he said, "is worth more to the United States in dollars and cents than the repayment of all of the war loans put together." A year ago such an idea would have been vigorously refuted in "intra-nationalistic" Washington. Now that internationalism has come back to favor, there might be more hospitality in Washington for Mr. Mellon's thought. It is an expression of wise creditorship. . . . And surely the good neighbor is a wise creditor. H. B. E.

Country's Savings Bankers to Hold Conference Soon

Mutual Officials to Hear Outstanding Leaders on May 16 to 18

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—The outlook for a national effort toward personal independence will be thoroughly canvassed when mutual savings bank officials and trustees from 18 states gather in New York May 16, 17 and 18 for their fourteenth annual conference. The meeting is expected to be of the first importance and will take place at a moment when mutual institutions hold about one-fourth of active bank deposits, amounting to $9,500,000,000, belonging to 13,500,000 depositors.

After the call to order by President Benson in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday, May 16, an official address of welcome will be delivered by Henry R. Kinsey, president of the Savings Banks Association of New York. Henry Bruere, chairman of the railroad committee, is to report upon the progress made toward solution of rail problems. Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coördinator of Railroads, will outline the Government's plans.

At the second session in the afternoon of May 16 speakers will be Willard W. Miller, chairman of the mortgage committee; Robert E. Simon and Joseph P. Day, New York real estate authorities; John H. Fahey, chairman of the Home Loan Bank system, and C. Willard Young, president, C. W. Young & Co., investment counsel.

At the third session on the morning of Thursday, May 17, speakers are announced as follows: Robert B. McGaw, chairman, Massachusetts Insurance Protection Committee; H. H. Newell, chairman, Public Utility Committee; Samuel Ferguson, president, Hartford Electric Light Company; E. K. Woodworth, president, New Hampshire Savings Bank, Concord; David E. Lilienthal, director, Tennessee Valley Authority.

The fourth session of the conference is to consider a report of the Committee on Small Savings Banks, of which E. Curtis Matthews is chairman. He will be followed by Harold J. Staples, president, Savings Banks Association of Maine. Then the report of the Committee on Federal Legislation will be submitted by Walter H. Bennett, chairman. The mutual savings bank code is to be discussed by Fred N. Oliver, association counsel. The last speaker will be Henry S. Kingman, president of the Savings Division, American Bankers Association.

At the banquet in the evening Myron F. Converse, president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass., is to serve as toastmaster. Speakers of the evening are James P. Warburg, vice-chairman, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York, and C. B. Merriam, director, Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The concluding session on Friday morning, May 18, will open with a report by the Committee on Municipals and Governments, offered by Fred F. Lawrence, chairman. Other speakers are announced as Carl M. Spencer, president, the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts; Charles E. White, president, the Connecticut Savings Banks' Association; Orrin C. Lester, chairman, the Committee on Economic Education, and Prof. Thomas H. Reed, University of Michigan.

Canada Sharply Cuts Spring Wheat Area

OTTAWA, May 10 (AP)—A 2,112,800-acre reduction in the projected Canadian spring wheat planting this year and below average 1934 crop prospects were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The spring wheat reduction, aggregating 8 per cent, will put such acreage back to the 1928 level, or 3,300,000 acres less than the high level of 1932.

The severe weather of last winter resulted in the killing of 39 per cent of fall wheat in Ontario—the highest on record except in 1917-1918—the report said.

In Ontario fall wheat, clovers, alfalfa, and fruit trees were damaged by severe winter killings. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the crop outlook was lowered by unfavorable soil and weather conditions.

In the maritime provinces and Quebec, conditions are said to be promising.

May Void Stock Sales Not Approved by Commission

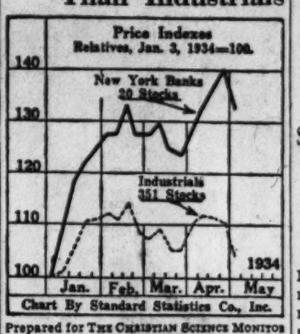
Can purchases of stock on the installment plan from a company which failed to secure approval of the stock sales by the Department of Public Utilities be rescinded? Yes, says Judge Elisha J. Brewster in a federal court decision.

Judge Brewster's decision came in the case of H. L. Doherty and the Cities Service Company against stockholders of the company who have brought several suits seeking return of the money they invested in stock sof the oil concern, the sale of which did not have the approval of the utilities commissioner. More than $200,000 worth of the stock was sold to some 200 customers. The Doherty suit sought to restrain the bringing of a multiplicity of suits.

While the justice ruled that the stock sales were illegal and the stockholders are entitled to recover their money, he said he was obliged to continue the injunction already granted restraining the stockholders from filing individual suits.

It is the belief that unscrupulous lawyers fomented this action of filing individual suits—lawyers who are alleged to be former employees of the company. To nip this "racket" in the bud, Judge Brewster ruled that the respondents should be restrained from prosecuting a multiplicity of suits pending appeal.

Bank Stocks Higher Than Industrials



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT WILL be noted on the accompanying chart that bank stock prices have enjoyed a much sharper and better sustained increase than industrial stocks in general since the first of the year.

Experts Declare Land Values Are Again in Upturn

Reports From South, West and Northwest Show Market Is Stirring

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP)—If the squire didn't get it, the old homestead may be safer now, for real estate dealers who handle corn land, wheat land, ranches and orchards find the market stirring.

In many states, recent sales have recorded prices considerably higher than in 1933, and in many others, where there is little price increase, there are more buyers interested in putting cash into what used to be considered the soundest of all investments—a "good farm."

Generally dealers reported where crop prices are up, land prices are up. But many other factors enter, including what the buyer thinks production control will bring about, and what he thinks business generally will do.

April land prices in Nebraska, said C. J. Aldrich of the State Banking Department, were the best in five years. Texas farms are selling for 23 per cent above 1933, said A. C. Williams, federal credit agent.

For the first time since the tremendous slide of values in 1931 and '32, land in Colorado, New Mexico and Oklahoma is bringing "more than the mortgage," said the Wichita land bank.

Federal credit has stopped "distress sales" of central Illinois corn land, said A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician. The federal credit agency, the Farm Credit Administration, reported land moving faster in South Carolina, Kentucky, Washington, Oregon and Minnesota.

On the other side, Idaho dealers said irrigated land there was selling on a dull market for $40 to $50 an acre, the price it brought before it was improved.

Dealers in the Northwest, however, noted that city dwellers were showing interest in farms, and the Omaha land bank said farmers were back as farm customers. Ward Newcomb of the Spokane federal land bank said western range land was higher, due to better prices for wool and lambs.

Small farms of from 40 to 50 acres are selling best in Indiana, dealers there said. There is a similar demand in California, said Edward Rainey, superintendent of banks, but it runs to farms of any size with living quarters.

Cleveland Bankers Indicted for Fraud

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10 (AP)—Five former Cleveland bankers and a former county official were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of making a false financial statement and using the mails to promote a scheme to defraud.

The latest indictments, climaxing a year of investigation by Department of Justice agents, center around alleged "window dressing" of statements of conditions of the Union Trust Company and Guardian Trust Company, which went into liquidation following last year's national banking holiday.

Those indicted today were Joseph R. Nutt, former chairman of the board of the Union Trust Company and former treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Wilbur M. Baldwin, former Union Trust president; J. Arthur House, former Guardian president; A. R. Fraser and Harry C. Robinson, former Guardian vice-presidents, and Alex Bernstein, former chief deputy county treasurer.

Electric Power Output Has Smaller Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A general recession of industrial activity is seen in figures of electric power and output released today by the Edison Electric Institute. The decline was particularly apparent in the central industrial area which showed a gain of 16.3 per cent in production over last year's figures for that week, compared with a gain of 22.6 per cent registered in the week of April 28, or a drop of 6.3 per cent.

The daylight savings time law went into effect during the week ended May 5 which seems to have been reflected to some extent by a loss in electricity production, especially in the middle Atlantic states which is primarily a lighting load area. Total output for the week amounted to 1,832,766,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 35,798,000 produced the week before.

Another fact seen in the figures is that in the corresponding week of last year an influx of business activity carried production up although ordinarily it goes down due to daylight saving going into effect.

General Motors Working Capital Shows Good Gain

Sloan Says Part Government Plays in Industry Should Be Watched

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—General Motors Corporation, in its pamphlet report just issued, reveals that the net working capital on March 31 amounted to $262,543,875, compared with $217,468,700 on the same day a year ago. The report covers operations for the first quarter.

Net earnings, including equities in the undivided profits or losses of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, totaled $27,024,968 after preferred dividend requirements, equal to 63 cents a common share. This compares with earnings of $6,870,007 or 11 cents a share in the first quarter of 1933.

Cash and marketable securities as of March 31 totaled $153,623,975 compared with $135,711,686 at the end of the first quarter of 1933.

Net sales, excluding interdivisional transactions, for the quarter amounted to $205,124,080, compared with $120,000,163 for the like period in 1933.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, said that he "proposed to deal with an entirely different subject, one which superficially might be considered as outside of our normal relationship, but which on second thought will be recognized as well within its proper scope. I refer to the present trend of expansion in the relationship between government and industry."

Declaring that every stockholder is interested in the effectiveness of industry, and that anything that limits its ability to create wealth becomes a vital issue, Mr. Sloan said: "American business, be it big or little, is not owned by a relatively few but, in fact, by a relatively broad cross-section of the community at large.

"One of the largest business institutions in our country," Mr. Sloan said, "is owned by 680,939 stockholders. No individual owns as much as one-fifth of one per cent. General Motors, which comes within the general scope of big business, is owned by 351,949 stockholders. Of these stockholders, 83 per cent have less than 50 shares each. It is also a fact that the distribution of ownership of American business is rapidly expanding. The result is that the number of large stockholders and their holdings are continually decreasing and that the number of small stockholders and their holdings are continually increasing. This trend, I believe, is highly desirable."

Mr. Sloan said that he mentioned these circumstances to demonstrate the fact that uneconomic policies, to the extent that they produce a detrimental effect upon business, do not penalize a limited few. "They penalize the community at large," Mr. Sloan continued, "and a continually increasing part of that community. This comes about through a lowered value of the investment which results from diminished earning power, limiting the opportunity to expand, to develop and to create, as well as reducing the ability of industry to produce purchasing power for its own products through restricting employment."

Bank Clearings For Week Above 1933

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Bank clearings for the country last week aggregated $5,146,588,000, contrasted with $4,302,595,000 in the like 1933 period, Dun & Bradstreet reports. The figure showed a small decline from the preceding week.

At New York clearings were 15.1 per cent above last year's figure, while centers outside of New York had a gain of 32.3 per cent.

Decline in Business Failures During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Fewer business failures occurred in the United States for the week ended May 3. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 246, compared with 262 in the preceding week and 460 for the like period of 1933.

Retail embarrassments dropped to 153, compared with 152 a week earlier.

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Bonthron And Cunningham To Meet Once More

Special One-Mile Race as Part of Princeton Athletic Games

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10 (AP)—Negotiations for "the foot race of the year," an outdoor one-mile contest bringing together the great Glenn Cunningham and fleet Bill Bonthron of Princeton, were completed yesterday by the athletic authorities of Princeton University.

America's greatest two milers, who divided two thrilling hair-line decisions on indoor tracks last winter, will meet June 16, on the fast track in Palmer Stadium, where Bonthron chased Jack Lovelock of Oxford to a world record of 4m. 7.6s. last summer.

Providing conditions are favorable, it is the opinion of competent coaches, including Matty Geis of Princeton, that either Bonthron or Cunningham, or both, have the stuff to do 4m. 6s. or better for the distance.

In the hope of making the mile a real world championship, Princeton also has invited Lovelock, Luigi Beccali of Italy, the Olympic 1500-meter champion, and Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, the former indoor world record-holder. Formal acceptances were announced yesterday from Venzke as well as Cunningham, but no definite word has been received from the foreign stars.

The mile race will feature an invitation meet, limited to a half-dozen events, to be conducted on commencement day for the purpose of raising funds to help send the combined Princeton-Cornell teams to England next July to meet Oxford-Cambridge.

It will represent the fastest mile field of all time, if all five can be brought together under Princeton's auspices, but the focus of American interest lies in the third meeting of Bonthron and Cunningham, respective holders of the American outdoor and world indoor records.

Bonthron came from behind to nip Cunningham by inches at the finish of the Baxter mile, feature of the New York A. C. indoor meet last February. They met a second time in the A. A. U. championship 1500 meters and Bonthron's closing rush failed, by inches again, to overtake the Kansan. Both races were run on the Madison Square Garden track, where Cunningham later raced his fastest mile, 4m. 8.4s., to wipe out Venzke's indoor record of 4m. 10s.

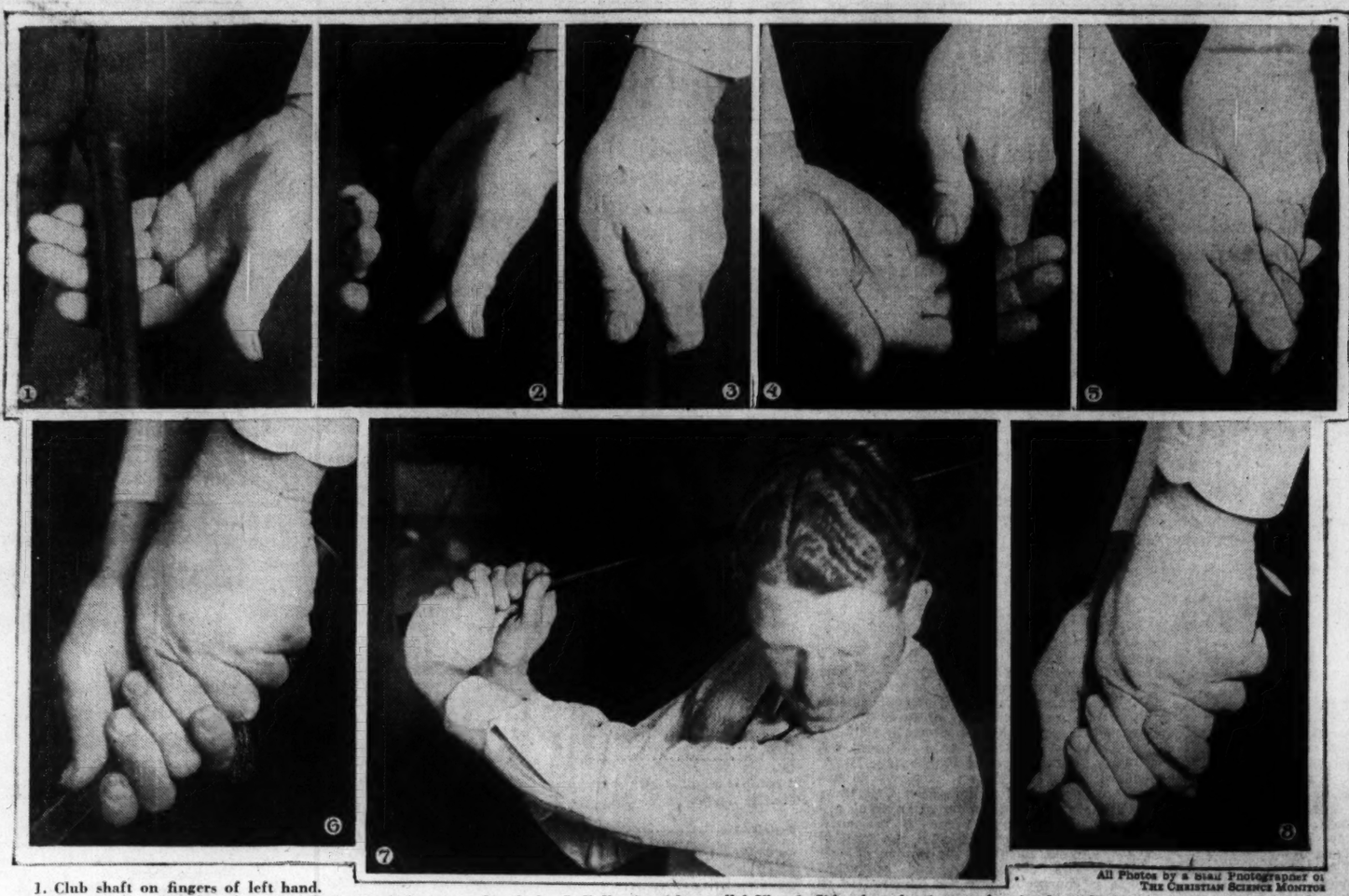
Endeavour Out for Spin

GOSPORT, Eng., May 10 (AP)—The Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger for the America's Cup, was out for another sail-stretching spin today with the former cup challenger, Shamrock, as a sailing companion. The weather was the best for several days and Endeavour had a good test. It was announced that the special races, to be sailed under actual cup conditions, between Endeavour and W. L. Stephenson's speedy Velsheda, would begin on the Solent June 12. That will give Endeavour a full month to test her sails before she is put to an actual racing test.

Tracy Given Scholarship

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10 (AP)—Edward A. Tracy '34 of Boston and Brown University today was awarded the class of 1907 scholarship, given annually to the senior who "combines in a high degree scholastic ability, athletic ability and character." A star on the varsity baseball and hockey teams, Tracy was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year and has received a number of other scholastic honors.

Don't Grip the Golf Club as You Would an Ax



1. Club shaft on fingers of left hand.
2. Close fingers. 3. Turn hand. 4. Right hand fingers under shaft. 5. Full grip with parallel V's. 6. Side view showing overlapping by little finger of right hand. 7. Top of backswing showing control of club. 8. Interlocking grip with little finger of right hand between the index and middle finger of left.

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By Webster J. Morse

Improving Your Golf
Second of 12 Articles

"COME on over to the pro shop a minute, I want Bill Duffy to get me a new No. 4 iron," said my companion as we headed for the first tee. "Perhaps he will tell me something about grips," I ventured.

"Sure he will," was my companion's quick retort. "Bill taught at Albemarle 10 years before coming here to Trapelo and his teaching and developing of Dorothy Hunter's golf have earned his golf opinions a wholesome respect." Miss Hunter has won several girls' and women's titles.

After the introduction, I queried him about golf grips. "Two grips," he replied, "overshadow all others—the overlapping and the interlocking. For years the first-mentioned has prevailed because of the success with which it has been used. Of course two great golfers, Francis Ouimet and Gene Sarazen, hold to the interlocking; but going right through the list the overlapping is in demand."

He showed me the overlapping and then I told him that I, personally, used the interlocking. When he asked me why, my only answer was that I had been taught that. Then he asked me to try his interpretation of the overlapping grip and when I encountered difficulty gripping with the fingers he was puzzled.

Interlocking to Overlapping

Ever since I can remember, I have been able to crackle my finger joints, having what is called "double joints," and when I explained that, he soon diagnosed my case by saying, "Your fingers are somewhat weakened, and you need more of a clasp on the club shaft, which the interlocking grip supplies. Often I am forced to teach interlocking for some such reason, but by choice I prefer the overlapping.

"Don't draw me into any controversy regarding any pet theories of the grip. Many teachers and players emphasize or stress details differently. For this reason it is best to avoid that discussion. Harry Vardon introduced the overlapping grip when on a tour of the United States years ago, and it had such sound fundamentals that it has spread since.

"Few sufficiently realize the importance of the grip. It is fully as necesssary to every shot in golf as any other contributing factor. With many theories at variance in golf, the grip is one fundamental the importance of which is universally accepted.

The Overlapping Grip

"For the overlapping grip, rest the club handle in the cup of the left-hand fingers across the first joints from the palm of the hand. Be sure the fingers are close together and firmly around the club before turning the hand over.

"When the back of the hand turns over to the proper angle, the first three knuckles will be visible, provided the fingers are not moved, without having to turn the head to see them. When the right thumb saddles the shaft just over the top and toward the right, it forms a V with the forefinger which points to the right shoulder.

"Then place the right-hand fingers under the shaft in the same manner, excepting, of course, the little finger, which overlaps the forefinger of the left hand in the manner most comfortable. When the two hands are pressed together and the right-hand fingers tightened, turn the right hand over to where you see the first knuckle. The left thumb then is locked on the shaft by the palm of the right hand and the right thumb settles a little to the top left, forming a second V parallel to the first V.

Hold On With Fingers

"I have stressed holding on with the fingers instead of grasping in the palm, because the fingers cause less muscular forearm action and this frees the wrists to play their important part. Be sure to grasp the shaft firmly in the fingers of the left hand before turning the hand over or you will find the hands in an improper position. The firm little finger on the left hand is so that it will not let go at the top of the backswing. The thumbs on top of the shaft also have a necessary controlling interest at the top of the swing.

"The differences between the two grips are not great, but since the overlapping has been found to be more beneficial and accurate to most golfers, it has gained supremacy. Many times the interlocking is used by short-fingered players who have difficulty finger-gripping securely.

"Interlocking drops the shaft more into the palm and thereby tightens the forearm muscles and adds undesired tension to the wrists. No good golfer will tell you the interlocking is wrong; but the comparison shows the overlapping to have better control over the club and gives the wrists the freedom so necessary to the shot."

Baskin Stars In Handball Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A new sport was introduced to patrons of Madison Square Garden last night, when the United States one-wall soft-ball handball championships were staged before two huge wooden screens set in the middle of the arena. The preliminary rounds had been completed elsewhere, and the quarterfinal rounds in both singles and doubles were on view, with the semifinals set for tonight and the finals Saturday.

The sensation of the evening was the victory of George Baskin, a young player from Bensonhurst Jewish Center, a newcomer into the game. He fought the New Jersey champion to a standstill and used his angle shooting and service so well, that he won by a score of 21—4, 9—21, 21—11. Only in the second game when Jack Wildman kept him on the run most of the time, was the newcomer outplayed.

Trinity Club of Brooklyn furnished two survivors in the singles, and three of the four teams in the doubles, headed by the national doubles champions, Seymour Alexander and Jack Londin.

The Union Temple furnished one singles survivor in Harold Wasserspring, who also survived in the doubles with George Kronengold as his partner.

The ladies will have their turn as well as the men, this evening, as the finalists in the recent metropolitan championships, Helen Gilligan winner and Helen Lehman, runner-up, will play exhibition matches against Paula Frank, German-American A. C. star, and Bella Rosenzweig, Kings County champion, of Newport A. C.

United States One-Wall Soft-Ball Handball Championship
Singles—Quarterfinal Round

George Baskin, Jewish Center of Bensonhurst, defeated Jack Wildman, Newark Y. M. C. A., 21—4, 9—21, 21—11.

Irving Shelber, Trinity Club, defeated Saul Schmookler, Trinity Club, 21—7, 21—15.

Harold Wasserspring, Union Temple, defeated Frederick Schmidt, West Side Y. M. C. A., 21—12, 21—6.

Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club, defeated William Lauro, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 16—21, 21—14, 21—6.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Seymour Alexander and Jack Londin, Trinity Club, defeated Al Piskin and Sidney Greenhaus, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., 19—21, 21—4, 21—15.

Harold Wasserspring and George Kronengold, Union Temple, defeated Edwin Delbeck and Herman Silvers, Trinity Club, 21—11, 21—11.

Jack Seaman and Charles Berman, Trinity Club, defeated Irving L. Schmookler and Al Merado, Trinity Club, 17—21, 21—8, 21—6.

Daniel Levinson and David Margolis, Trinity Club, defeated Samuel Kopelman and Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club, 21—14, 21—9.

Pick-Ups

CHARLIE GRIMM'S Chicago Cubs took possession of first place in the National League race yesterday by out-hitting the Brooklyn Dodgers at Wrigley Field. Both clubs pounded the ball all over the field, but the Cubs held a slight margin. Thirty-five hits rattled off the bats of the major leaguers, the Cubs collecting 20 of them. Brooklyn led their rivals in the matter of hitting home runs, however, getting four to Chicago's three. The victory gave the Cubs a half-a-game lead over the Giants in the pennant race.

It was Dizzy Dean who knocked the Giants out of first place. The big right-hander gave the world champions their initial shutout of the 1934 campaign by pitching five-hit ball. He struck out seven men. Jack Rothrock and Jimmy Collins led the St. Louis attack, the former scoring one run and driving in another. Collins made three hits in four times up.

Curt Davis, a rookie right-hander, outpitched the veteran Red Lucas at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, yesterday, to give the Phillies a 6-to-2 victory. The Pirates had won five straight games. Ethan Allen continued his sensational hitting for the Phils, driving in three runs. Capt. Dick Bartell contributed four safeties in five trips.

Ed Brandt pitched himself out of several holes at Ebbets Field while his team mate Boston Braves were pounding Cincinnati pitching. The Tribe collected 18 hits in all, Brandt being the only Brave to go hitless. Hal Lee led the Boston attack with a home run, a double and two singles. Arthur Whitney also hit a homer.

The relief pitching of Fred Ostermueller yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park has Boston fans talking today. The former Rochester ace, who was the leading pitcher in the International League last season, relieved Dusty Rhodes on the mound for the Red Sox in the middle of a seventh-inning Detroit rally and retired the side without a score. When he went in, the bases were full with no one out; but the youngster struck out Gehringer, and made Greenberg and Walker hit into force plays. Anyone who can strike out Charlie Gehringer in the pinch has something on the ball.

The Chicago White Sox hustled yesterday and won their first game under the leadership of their new manager, Jimmy Dykes. Milton Gaston, the veteran right-hander, held the Washington Senators to three singles. Only five Washington players reached first base, two of them on walks. Evan Swanson had a perfect day at bat for the Sox, getting three out of three. One of his hits was a double.

First Russell Van Atta and later George Uhle were ineffective against the St. Louis Browns yesterday at Yankee Stadium, and the Yanks lost a close ball game. The Browns drove Van Atta out of the box in the ninth inning and continued their attack when Uhle came in. Before the inning was over, Rogers Hornsby's club had five runs and the game. Babe Ruth hit his seventh homer of the season in this contest with two men on base.

Philadelphia won a see-saw battle from Cleveland yesterday when Mel Harder made a wild throw in the tenth inning. Bob Kline of the A's was credited with his fifth victory of the season.

College Track Result

West Chester T. 73, Villanova 53.

Viking Leads In Six-Meter Yacht Series

Lucy of Long Island Sound Fleet Is in Third Place

International Six-Meter Yacht Standing

Yacht	Points
Viking, Bermuda	16½
Achilles, Bermuda	15¼
Lucy, Long Island	13
Sea Venture, Bermuda	7
Jack, Long Island	7
Anis, Long Island	4

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 10 (AP)—Owing to the disqualification of another Bermuda yacht, Lloyd P. Jones' Sea Venture, Viking, sailed by Eldon and Kenneth Trimingham, won the third race of the Prince of Wales trophy series and forged into the lead with a total of 16½ points.

Viking also won the first race of the series among six-meter yachts of Bermuda and the United States and finished third to Jim Pearman's Achilles Tuesday.

Sea Venture crossed the finish line first, nearly a minute ahead of Achilles, but was disqualified for failing to pick up her spinnaker man, who fell overboard on the last leg.

Three of the pacemakers, Sea Venture, Achilles and Lucy, the Long Island craft sailed by Bruce S. Cunningham, experienced trouble on the last leg of the triangle because of their spinnakers, while Viking, which took down her spinnaker and broke out a Genoa jib, gained toward the finish. As they thrashed about, Sea Venture lost her spinnaker man overboard and was unable to return for him. The man was picked up by Viking. Achilles almost suffered the same mishap.

Lucy's tactics on the last leg, when the wind increased from 18 to 20 miles an hour, gave her a 14-second advantage over Achilles at the finish and second place to Viking. The Long Island yacht, however, was no better than third in the series standing with 13 points against 15¼ for Achilles. The other two Long Island entries, J. Seward Johnson's Jack and Clarence Smith's Anis again trailed the field.

The yachts were bunched at the start but Viking moved into the lead coming out on the leeward tack. Viking, Sea Venture and Lucy were using Genoa jibs at this stage while the others relied upon intermediates. As the wind stiffened Lucy and Sea Venture changed courses and the Bermuda yacht pulled into the lead and held it as they rounded the mark for the last leg of the triangle. Viking then took down her spinnaker and broke out the Genoa again, going ahead of Lucy. The advantage won the race when sea Venture was disqualified. The summary:

Boat and Fleet	Finishing Time
Viking, Bermuda	4:45:40
Lucy, Long Island	4:46:00
Achilles, Bermuda	4:46:14
Jack, Long Island	4:49:27
Anis, Long Island	4:49:37
Sea Venture, Bermuda	disqualified

College Baseball Results

Albright 8, Gettysburg 5.
Annapolis 11, Wash. & Lee 8.
Columbia 9, Princeton 0.
Columbia 4, Princeton 3.
Cornell 7, Syracuse 0.
Delaware 7, Hampden-Sydney 5.
Elmhurst 4, Wheaton 3.
Fordham 19, Long Island 3.
Haverford 6, Penn. M. C. 4.
Holy Cross 5, Yale 4.
Illinois Wesleyan 4, Macomb T. 0.
Iowa S. T. 8, Upper Iowa 1.
Lafayette 6, Ursinus 2.
Maryland 9, Western Maryland 2.
Michigan State 8, Notre Dame 1.
Mt. St. Mary's 18, Washington C. 9.
Muhlenberg 22, Swarthmore 9.
Northeast Missouri T. 7, Westminster 3.
Oklahoma 4, Kansas State 3.
Oklahoma City 4, Oklahoma Aggies 0.
St. John's 4, C. C. N. Y. 1.
St. Thomas 12, Hamline 3.
Temple 12, West Point 3.
Union 15, St. Stephen's 0.
Villanova 10, West Chester T. 3.
Virginia 22, West Virginia 10.
Washington 7, Oregon State 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	14	7	.666
New York	13	7	.650
Pittsburgh	12	7	.632
St. Louis	12	8	.600
Boston	10	9	.526
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
Philadelphia	6	13	.316
Cincinnati	4	15	.210

Results May 9

Chicago 10, Brooklyn 9.
St. Louis 4, New York 0.
Boston 10, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	28	9	.757
Missions	23	14	.622
San Francisco	21	15	.583
Sacramento	18	18	.500
Hollywood	17	18	.486
Oakland	14	23	.378
Portland	11	22	.333
Seattle	11	24	.314

Results May 9

Hollywood 16, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 2.
Missions 9, Portland 0.
Oakland 5, San Francisco 4.

College Golf Results

Bowdoin 9, Bates 0.
Dartmouth 6, Colby 0.
Lafayette 3, Lehigh 3.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES are responsible for that "Home-Cooked Taste" found in Our Fresh Vegetables — Cold Salads, and Pies, Cakes and Rolls.

80 Nassau Street

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Vanity Fair Tea Room
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Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00

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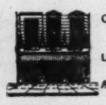
LUNCHEON PLATES & SANDWICHES
61 GREENWICH ST.
HOME COOKING CLOSED SUNDAY

Maison A. De Winter



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Handsome surroundings.
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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Luncheon 11:30 to 2
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116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

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Featuring 35c-45c LUNCHEONS and
CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER 55c
SOUTHERN COOKING
Closed Sundays No Liquor Served
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A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35c
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A meal with Henry Thiele
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JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
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LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
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The Hearthstone
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Simple Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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"A place where men as well as women can get a substantial meal."
Luncheon 35c and 45c
Dinners 60c
Sunday and Holiday Dinners 65 cents

Columbia Takes Two Games From Tigers

PRINCETON, N. J., May 10—Columbia moved into a tie fourth place with Dartmouth and Yale in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League as a result of winning both games of a doubleheader with Princeton here yesterday, 9 to 0 and 4 to 3. W. J. Bill Meisel, Tc, Columbia pitcher, won both games, holding the Tigers scoreless and to six hits in the opener and hitless for the last four innings of the second game. Columbia won the second game in the ninth inning. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	x	9	13	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3

Batteries—Meisel and Brominski; Gosnell and Follansbee. Umpires—Davis and Powell. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	2

Batteries—DeBennett, Gannett, Meisel and Brominski; Kammerer and Follansbee. Winning pitcher—Meisel. Umpires—Powell and Davis. Time—1h. 45m.

Stengel Promoting Laughs From Dugout

By the Associated Press

Chicago, May 10

CASEY STENGEL sat in the Brooklyn dugout at Wrigley Field promoting laughs. Advised Lew Fonseca was out and Jimmy Dykes was in as manager of the White Sox, Casey remarked:

"It looks as if they are firing 'em early this year, so I'll have to bear down."

Later, as the Cubs and Dodgers engaged in a free-for-all hitting battle, Casey exclaimed:

"Look at my boys! They play just like professionals!"

Yale Declines Invitation

NEW HAVEN Conn., May 10 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced yesterday that the invitation of the University of California at Los Angeles to the Yale crew to row in an intercollegiate regatta in Los Angeles early in July, has been declined. The announcement said there would not be time enough to prepare the men sufficiently for the regatta owing to the scheduled Yale-Harvard race June 22, a week later than a year ago, when the Yale crew made the trip to the coast.

Dreyer Enters N. C. A. A. Meet

LOS ANGELES, May 10 (AP)—The entry of Henry Dreyer, national intercollegiate record holder of the hammer throw, from Rhode Island State College, was received yesterday for the N. C. A. A. track and field championships here June 22 to 23.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20

The THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
HELEN HAYES PHILIP MERIVALE HELEN MENKEN
with
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:20
Extra Matinee Tuesday, May 15th

HELEN GAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT
In Dan Totheroh's play about the Brontes
MOOR BORN
with GLENN ANDERS
PLAYHOUSE, W. 48 St. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

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YEAR'S OUTSTANDING DRAMATIC HIT
"Wholly Exhilarating"—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
CIVIC REPERTORY Thea., 14 St. and 6th Ave. WAL. 9-7450 EVGS. 8:45
30c to $1.50 NO TAX
Mats. TUESDAY & Sat. at 2:45

BOSTON

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TODAY—FIRST BOSTON SHOWING
ELIZABETH BERGNER
At her Best in This Original Film
English "MELO" (Der Traeumende Mund)
Titles
Also—Disney's "THREE LITTLE PIGS"

Leading Pairs To Meet in Foursomes

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 10 (AP)—The draw today for the opening Scotch foursome matches tomorrow in Walker Cup competition paired the leading teams of the United States and Great Britain against each other in the feature match.

Johnny Goodman, United States open titleholder, and Lawson Little, the Californian, who had defeated the other three American combinations in practice rounds, were drawn against Cyril J. H. Tolley and Roger H. Wethered, leading twosome of the British side.

The other pairs were: Captain Francis Ouimet and George T. Dunlap Jr., United States, versus Jack McLean and Eric McRuvie, Great Britain; Gus Moreland and Jack Westland, United States, versus Harry Bentley and Eric Fiddian, Great Britain; and Max Marston and Chandler Egan, United States, versus Captain the Hon. Michael Scott and Sam McKinlay.

Although the two captains agreed several days ago to throw the names in a hat and let the draw fall where it would, they fell back on the orthodox practice of numbering their teams, and pairing 1 against 1, 2 against 2, etc.

Scott was credited with a smart move in putting McLean and McRuvie, regarded at St. Andrews as his strongest combination, at No. 2 and assuring them a better chance of victory than they would have against Goodman and Little.

Wightman Cup Players Sail

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Four women players on the United States Wightman Cup tennis team followed their team captain, Helen Hull Jacobs, to European courts shortly after midnight this morning when they sailed in the Bremen. Miss Jacobs sailed for Milan and the Italian championships about 10 days ago. The other members of the team, which will defend its honors against Great Britain at Wimbledon June 15, are Sarah H. Palfrey, Alice L. Marble, Carolin Babcock and Josephine N. Cruickshank. They also plan to play in the French hard-court championships, May 20, and the Wimbledon tournament June 25.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	12	7	.632
Atlanta	12	7	.632
Nashville	10	8	.556
Memphis	11	9	.550
New Orleans	10	11	.476
Knoxville	9	11	.450
Birmingham	9	13	.409
Little Rock	8	15	.348

Results May 9

Memphis 5, Nashville 2.
Memphis 2, Nashville 1.
Chattanooga 3, New Orleans 0.
Little Rock 7, Atlanta 6 (10 innings).
Knoxville at Birmingham, postponed.

Sporting Around the Hub

ACCORDING to an Associated Press dispatch, the Yale Athletic Association has declined an invitation to send a crew to the Intercollegiate Regatta in Los Angeles, early in June. A phone call to Harvard this morning revealed that the Crimson crew has not been invited and, consequently, is neither declining nor accepting.

* * *

The first monthly Shrine golf outing under the direction of Aleppo Temple will be held at Sandy Burr in Wayland, Wednesday, May 16. Golf is in order for the entire day, with a banquet in the evening to be served by the club management in the clubhouse. Several prizes have been arranged. The outing is in charge of a committee, of which John W. F. Hobbs is chairman and Harvey B. Leggee secretary and treasurer.

* * *

Coach Bill Haines returned his seating order last night to that which raced last week, with the exception of Don Wood, who has been seated at No. 4 all season, and who was shifted last night. Tom Johnson, stroke of the J. V. crew for a time, has taken Wood's place in the varsity.

* * *

Boston University winds up its most successful spring season of football with a lively scrimmage this afternoon. Walter Holmer, backfield coach, will leave for Chicago tomorrow night but Pat Hanley, head coach, will stay on for a few days more.

* * *

By winning the Harvard interhouse crew championship yesterday Phillips Brooks House won the right to meet the championship college crew of Yale. The P. B. H. crew defeated Lowell House by a length over the Henley course with Kirkland House third and Leverett House fourth.

* * *

Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey took the point lead in the round-robin doubles tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday. They scored overwhelming victories in two matches to run up a total of 41 out of a possible 65 games. The tennis party is sponsored by Mrs. George W. Wightman in preparation for the state singles tournament and the Sears Cup play.

* * *

Early this morning, Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline sailed in the Bremen for England with other members of the Wightman Cup team. Miss Palfrey first played on a United States cup team in 1930. In that year England was successful at Wimbledon, 4 to 3.

Three Gallons of Fuel

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10 (AP)—The technical committee of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has decided that the fuel limitation placed upon cars participating in the annual 500-mile race this year will also be made effective for the qualifying trials. Louis Schwitzer, committee chairman, said today each car will be allotted but three gallons of fuel for the 25-mile qualifying spin. The limit for the race has been fixed at 45 gallons, thus making it necessary for a car to average more than 11 miles to the gallon in order to finish. Because of the higher speed attained in the qualifying runs the limit has been raised a bit and a machine may average as low as 10 miles a gallon.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	16	3	.842
Newark	14	9	.609
Toronto	10	8	.556
Montreal	10	9	.526
Albany	7	9	.438
Syracuse	7	10	.412
Buffalo	6	14	.300
Baltimore	6	14	.300

Results May 9

Baltimore 20, Buffalo 6.
Newark 4, Toronto 1.
Rochester 2, Syracuse 0.
Montreal 7, Albany 7 (11 innings, tie).

Pro to Practice With U. S. Cup Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—A tennis professional has been engaged to assist in the 1934 United States Davis Cup team practice. He is Hans Nusslein of Germany, one of the leading professional tennis players in the world. Nusslein will report to Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d, in charge of the Davis Cup team when the United States players gather for practice at The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., May 14.

Captain Williams, with the approval of Holcombe Ward, chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association Davis Cup committee, in announcing this arrangement today, made it clear that Nusslein has not been engaged for the purpose of coaching or directing tactics, but entirely to give playing practice to the members of the squad.

The U. S. L. T. A. expresses the hope that some of the leading American professionals may also find opportunities to do some playing with the members of the American team during the practice period.

Although the U. S. L. T. A. has not in the past engaged the services of professionals for practice purposes in this country, it has been for some time an established custom throughout Europe. The French players, throughout their rise and reign, as Davis Cup leaders, employed Martin Plaa during the early season training and the tie play periods. This year, the French association has announced that Henri Cochet will serve as chief coach.

England has employed Don Maskell and has given full credit to him in the success of its recent Davis Cup teams.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	14	5	.737
Louisville	10	8	.556
Kansas City	11	9	.550
Columbus	10	9	.526
Indianapolis	9	9	.500
Toledo	8	11	.421
Milwaukee	8	11	.421
St. Paul	5	13	.278

Results May 9

Minneapolis 9, Toledo 8.
Columbus 8, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	6	.684
Washington	11	9	.550
Boston	10	9	.526
Philadelphia	10	9	.526
Cleveland	8	8	.500
Detroit	9	9	.500
St. Louis	6	11	.353
Chicago	5	11	.313

Results May 9

St. Louis 9, New York 8.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4 (10 innings)
Boston 5, Detroit 4.
Chicago 8, Washington 1.

College Tennis Results

Bucknell 5, Juniata 2.
Columbia 9, Fordham 0.
Duke 5, Annapolis 4.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
North Carolina 6, West Point 3.
Penn. State 6, Lafayette 3.
Providence 6, Conn. State 3.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor*

Some Off-Season Hockey News

THIS may be the off-season for ice hockey; but there was plenty of interesting news being given out yesterday, and it looks as if the annual meeting of the National Hockey League, which is scheduled to take place tomorrow, would result in still more interesting developments being relayed to the hockey fan by the newspaper route. When the magnates get together there is generally considerable discussion and a number of important matters taken up for consideration. One of the important matters which is due to come up at the next meeting is the appointment of a managing director to take the place of Frank Patrick, who announced his relinquishment of that position some time ago, but whose resignation has not yet been announced, either as received or accepted, by the N. H. L. That he has resigned, however, seems quite certain, as Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, has announced that Patrick has signed a contract to manage the Bruins next year. It is to be hoped that when the N. H. L. selects Patrick's successor, it will pick a man who will run the league affairs along the lines made famous by such baseball authorities as Byron Bancroft Johnson and Kenesaw Mountain Landis. It is our opinion professional hockey has as much, or greater, need for such a "Tsar" as baseball ever had, and if it does not have such a controlling force, it will show a very decided falling off in patronage.

A Hockey Triumvirate

We remember some years ago when Boston had a baseball triumvirate composed of Soden, Conant and Billings. They were the owners of the National League club in the Hub, and they were a power in major-league baseball circles. During and after the Brotherhood war, they did much to keep the National League in operation, and they were at one time a great help to the New York Giants. They have long since passed from the baseball picture, but now Boston has a hockey triumvirate in Adams, Ross and Frank Patrick which promises to be as powerful in the field of professional ice hockey as was the old one in baseball. After a very drab season, the Boston Bruins should again make themselves felt in the race for the N. H. L. title and Stanley Cup next year. Now that the Boston vacancy has been filled, hockey fans are awaiting with interest the announcement as to who will succeed Tom Gorman with the world champion Chicago Black Hawks.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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VISIT California Cattle Ranch located in mountains near Modoc lava beds; private family; saddle horses available. Write C. M. SHAW, Lookout, Calif., Modesto County.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-70, Watertown, New York.

WOMEN—Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Flatbush, modern 4 and 5 rooms; fine locality, between two subways; G. E. refrigeration; reasonable; superintendent on premises, 173 Lenox Road.

FURNISHED apartment, 3 rooms, screened porch running water, use of bath; shady lawn; mountain view; near golf links; season $175. MRS. CHAS. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Clean and comfortable; fine location; we ask you only to come and see them. Tel. COM. 8210.

N. Y. C., EAST 80TH STREET—3-ROOM MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT, $50.00 MONTHLY UNTIL OCTOBER. REGENT 4-7453.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Avenue, Apartment 44—Share apartment, 2 large, bright, single bedrooms; close transportation; drive. Call evenings. Phone daytime OR 5-7060, Ext. 31.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers; modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony; secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies, consistent economies; folders, A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmonton Hills, N. H.

CLEANING AND DYEING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LeParisian, 70c and 75c. Hours NRA 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sat. 10 p. m. 306 86th St. Cloverdale 6-1495.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Avenue—Practitioner's light, airy, well-furnished office, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Room 1819. Mu. 2-5833.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
37 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 6-7781

PAYING GUESTS

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME in delightful surroundings open to guests; reasonable; send for booklet. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, Suffield, Conn.

OLD MYSTIC MANOR, Old Mystic, Conn.—Beautiful country home away from main highways, dust and noise; on shore of Mystic River, near every sport, seashore and country; booklet.

POCONO MTS.—Spring's awakening here is inspiring; our large farm and cheerful home welcomes you; splendid food; rates $16-$20 (folder) MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

SPRINGTIME ON CAPE COD
Sun baths on pine needles
Delightful old home open to guests; airy bedrooms, private baths, excellent cuisine, small tables, spacious living rooms with fireplaces; private beach. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, Brewster, Massachusetts.

PROPOSALS

CONSTRUCTING WATER PIPE TUNNEL UNDER SAUGUS RIVER.—COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION, WATER DIVISION. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. Daylight Saving Time, of Thursday, May 24, 1934, for constructing by the pneumatic process a water pipe tunnel under the Saugus River between Lynn and Revere. The work includes furnishing and driving 6,700 linear feet of live oak piles; furnishing, lining and sinking steel caissons for tunnel shafts; excavating and lining shafts and tunnel below the caissons; laying 265 feet of flanged steel water pipes and cast iron specials 30 inches in diameter and placing about 320 cubic yards of concrete. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $6,000 payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A bond in a sum to be fixed by the Commission after the bids are opened will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Plans for the work and a pamphlet containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained of William E. Foss, Director of the Water Division. A deposit with the Financial Secretary of $2.00 will be required for the plans and pamphlet and if the plans are returned with a bid or the plans and pamphlet are returned before the bids are opened, this deposit will be refunded, otherwise it shall be forfeited. The printed form must be used in making proposals. The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth.
W. E. WHITTAKER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations for admission to The Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held on Saturday, May 12, 1934, at the Parkman School, South Boston, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

Examinations for candidates for the Master's Degree in Education in The Graduate School of The Teachers College will be held on Thursday, May 17, at The Teachers College at 9 o'clock a. m.

Examinations for candidates for temporary teaching positions in the City of Boston will be held on Friday, May 18, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. and on Saturday, May 19, at 9 o'clock a. m. at The Teachers College.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

PHILIP J. BOND,
Chief Examiner.

REAL ESTATE

BRONX POSTAL DISTRICT
Just completed, colonial home, 6 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory first floor, playroom in basement, oil burner, vapor heat, weather strips, screens, electric refrigerator, three open porches; space is inadequate to describe the many features of this fine home; must be seen to be appreciated; for particulars call O. A. INNECKEN, 114 Parkview Drive, Bronxville, N. Y., builder of quality homes; tel. Pelham 2123.

ROOMS AND BOARD

COUNTRY HOME—Excellent cooking, fresh farm products, home atmosphere, limited number, moderate rates. E-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 16 Clearway Street, Suite 5—Attractive, sunny rooms, homelike, reasonable; permanents or transients.

HOLLIS, N. Y.—Would share 1 or 2 rooms of home, with or without board, reasonably. Hollis 5-9503.

MAMARONECK, NEW YORK — Pleasant rooms in private home; lovely garden; accessible to station, beaches, church. Phone 1238-J Mamaroneck or write MRS. L., 15 Shelbourne Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 612 West 144th Street, Apartment D-5—Large, attractively furnished room; cheerful, homelike environment; near church, Riverside Drive and subway. Call before 1 or after 7 p. m.

N. Y. C., 2026 Broadway-76th (Apt. 4-G)—Lovely 2-room apartment, kitchen; other rooms, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

RYE, N. Y.—Two comfortable rooms, private home; all conveniences; near beach; garage if desired. Apply PAGANO, 1 Oakwood Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION housekeeper, N. Y. C. or suburbs; free to travel. Write Box C-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MANAGING housekeeper desires position, capable taking entire charge home where maid is kept; references. Write Room 806, 230 East 51st St., N. Y. C. El 5-0306.

SUMMER BOARD

IN OLD COLONIAL HOME—Would take retired couple; rates reasonable; first-class board; modern accommodations; garage; homelike atmosphere; overnight guests accommodated. MRS. E. W. SWEETSER
Chelmsford, Mass.

WANTED

WANTED, a home within 30 miles of New York City for a little lady 72 years old, physically active, but mentally depressed; please state price per week. Write X-31, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

ANNOUNCEMENT

After thorough investigation I have selected the General Tire for my customers. Its patented low air pressure construction results in exclusive advantages not found in other tires. With this remarkable tire and our unusual service facilities I can do a better job for my customers. Come in, investigate this combination and judge for yourself.

James P. O'Day
JAMES P. O'DAY, Inc.
685 Fairfield Ave. and John St. at Park Ave.
TYDOL *SUPER* SERVICE STATION

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Were All Ready
For Summer—Are You?
HOWLAND'S
Summery things for the home, for every person big and small—in this COMPLETE department store.

MEIGS & CO.
Anniversary Sale
Begins Saturday, May 12
Closes Saturday, May 19

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELFRS
1134 Broad Street

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

F. W. BEHRENS Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM
and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

GREENWICH

Harper Method Shoppe
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave $8.50 Manicure 50c
MAGDA HANSEN BERTHA BURNETT
Tel. 641 21 W. Putnam Avenue

Greenwich Cab Co.
Super Service Station
Taxi Service
Telephone 3600
Opposite Railroad Station

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 632

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 1800—1801

"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
We ask your patronage.
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
PHONE GREENWICH 3600

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. GREENBERGER
Jeweler *Silversmith*
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
BERGERON'S PHARMACY
32 West Putnam Ave. Tel. Greenwich 228

HARTFORD

White Shoes
Shop now for the best selection.
$6.00 $7.50 $9.00
SIMMON'S
Shoes—Hosiery—Handbags
48 PRATT STREET

Demonstration This Week
Baker's Vanilla Lemon Extracts
2 oz. bottle . . . 29c
(Kitchen Utensil Free)
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes of travel.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

NORGE
Rollator Refrigerators
Door Latch, Automatic Light, Rounded Corners, Adjustable Shelves, Egg Basket, Butter and Cheese Rack, Hydrator, Easy Sliding Trays.
Terms Arranged
WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
241 ASYLUM STREET

LAMPS $2.00
Several Colors . . . Suitable for Desk or Boudoir . . . Adjustable at any angle . . . Dull or shiny finish . . .
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

VAN DYK'S
Quality Ham
Bacon and Cheese
LUNCHEONETTE
292 Asylum Street 565 Main Street

MERIDEN

Fine Worsted
SUITS
$26.90
Besse Boynton Store

AWNINGS
PORCH SCREENS
FIBER RUGS
Folding Sun Chairs
UPHAM'S

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
92 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

Emerson & Whitney Co.
43 COLONY STREET
Complete Footwear Service

MIDDLETOWN

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 MAIN ST. Phone 15W

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling—Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

Pelton Drug Store
Established 1800 Phone 1490
CORNER MAIN and WILLIAMS STREETS
TOILET ARTICLES
of All Kinds

NEW BRITAIN

FOR SAFE, RELIABLE
COLD
FUR STORAGE
PHONE 2089 and we will call
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
Incorporated
87 WEST MAIN STREET

James A. Spinetta
Meats, Groceries, and Sea Foods.
Fruits and Vegetables Out of Their Season
Our own make Cocoanut Popcorn 25c lb
Peanut Brittle 15c lb.
Ph. 6300 437-439 WEST MAIN STREET

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
TWO STORES
80 and 445 WEST MAIN STREET
Complete Line of SHOE DRESSING

J. E. SEIBERT AND SON
New Britain's Pioneer Dairy
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Delicious Home Made Ice Cream
433-435 PARK STREET Ph. 1720

UNIVERSAL BARBER SHOP
R. DAMICO, Prop.
Courtesy - Service - Sanitation
Tel. 1644 289 MAIN ST. *Elevator Service*

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 8-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE., 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

TYDOL GAS, Oils
Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FLOWER SHOPPE
1080 Chapel St.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
827 CHAPEL STREET 6-2109

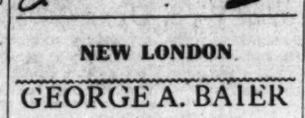
THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
Lund's Shoe Store
845 CHAPEL STREET

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^ OLD^ HARD^ WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work that Remodels



NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

Miss Agnes M. Rogers
Millinery and Gowns
129 STATE STREET
NEW LONDON, CONN. Telephone 6193

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 615-J, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

The Lawrence Shops
HOMER D. LAWRENCE
Decorations
Fine Custom Upholstering
Decorative Materials
Antiques
Hand Made Reproductions
130 BOSTON POST ROAD Tel. 3227
SO. NORWALK, CONN.

We are now agents for the new
GRUNOW REFRIGERATOR
NORWALK ELECTRIC CO.
508 West Avenue Norwalk
Tel. 2978

J. I. Mallette
Gifts for Mother's Day
Mrs. Sweet will demonstrate the Nu-Back Corset at the store, Friday and Saturday, May 11 and 12
88 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK

Minette Hat Company
is having an advance sale of hats 1.00 each
136 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK
(UP ONE FLIGHT)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

Harper Method Shoppe
of Hairdressing
Care of Face, Scalp, Hair, Nails
Artistic Fingerwaving 75c
Permanent Wave Manicure 50c
MARY LASHER
Tel. 412 520 West Ave., Frost Bldg.

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 100 PROSPECT ST., 3-7538, 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

FOR complete and careful service to solve your rug and upholstery problems, including mattresses and awnings, call
COUNTY SERVICE COMPANY
GROVE STREET
DARIEN, CONN. Tel. Darien 1238
Native Oriental Rug Dealers and Weavers

The New Saxon-Weave Suit
$30—$35
100% Pure Virgin Wool
Lined With Pure Celanese
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Nelly Don Cottons 1.95 to 7.95
Voiles, Seersuckers, Piques
Cotton Lace. 14 to 44.
The Budget Shop, Fourth Floor
The C. O. Miller Co.

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
Manufactured Ice
Coal and Feed
Building Materials
Telephone 4-1662
Springdale, Conn.
COAL FUEL OIL RANGE OIL

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

Connecticut's Most Distinctive Shoe Store
L. SPELKE & SON
419 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

The SPELLCO PAINT CO.
Wholesale and Retail
PAINTS, WALL PAPER, GLASS
Distributors of
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS PRODUCTS
Makers of
Wallhide, Waterspar, Sun-Proof, Florhide
454 Main St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-4393

WATERBURY

OUR MAY WHITE SALE
Has Many Fine Special Values for You
In Sheets, Table Linens, Towels, Bed Spreads and White Cotton Goods by the yard.
Also large selection of Dainty Underthings, at remarkably low prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

To Our Many Friends
We Extend a Cordial Invitation to Visit Our Remodeled Store
MacKERRACHER'S MARKET
31 Willow St. Two Phones: 4-0125, 4-0126

NORGE
Rollator Refrigeration
Electric Wiring and Repairing
CLAPP, ROSE & VAUGHN
11 LEWIS STREET PHONE 4-2129

Mother's Day Gift Suggestions
Pottery, Flowers, Linens, Greeting Cards
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Flowers for Mother's Day
Don't Forget Mother
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER STREET Phone 4-2788

WASH FROCKS
Smart in every detail—of new spring fast-color materials. Sizes 14 to 52.
98 Cents Each
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Whittemore's
SHUCLEAN
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING COMPANY
28 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
SERVICE SHOE STORE
175 BANK STREET Phone 4-3155

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

Dual Automatic
Westinghouse
Refrigerators
Howland-Hughes

WESTPORT

BON TON MARKET
10 MAIN STREET Tel. 4646
Choice Meats, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
Thick Juicy Porterhouse Steaks with Mushrooms

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
Phone Belmont 5800

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Homer's Service
2724 BAILEY AVENUE
Gasoline, Oil, Accessories
HOMER G. SCHOPP, *Proprietor*

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
The Ideal Gift for MOTHER'S DAY
Three pairs of Holeproof Hosiery in a special suedette covered box with appropriate Mother's Day sentiment.
3 pairs Chiffon or Service Weight $2.85
3 pairs Gossamer Sheer Chiffon $3.60

Visit Our New
SHOPS OF FASHION
On Our Rearranged and Redecorated Second Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

THE VAN HEUSEN CHARLES COMPANY
470 BROADWAY
Watch and Clock Repairing
Costume Jewelry

Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
Sport Suits and Trousers

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
178-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on fine furniture as I am retiring from business very shortly.
HARRY SIMMONS
84 NO. PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paint Headquarters
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St. Tel. 4-4163

Grace and Merit
21 NO. PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
of distinction
at popular prices

BINGHAMTON

Summer, Vacation and Sports Wear
in Smart
New Authentic Modes for all the family.
at McLEAN'S

LEADER
29 COURT STREET
MILLINERY
of Distinction at Popular Prices

VITALITY SHOES
famous for fitting qualities, moderately priced, sold exclusively by
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

Matrix Shoes
Allen A Hosiery
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3253

Harry P. Hoblin
Incorporated
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware—Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
Phones 5656—5651
86 PONDFIELD ROAD

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

The Quill Pen
New Spring Pottery for Your Plants and Flowers.
Bridge Favors, Gifts
Exclusive Writing Papers
115 PONFIELD RD. Tel. 5678

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
G. J. ARMITAGE Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Will repair any clock or watch REGARDLESS of age, make or condition.
Work called for and delivered.
A. A. BOCK
Repairman of Fine Timepieces
110 Elmwood Ave., near Allen GRant 8283

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire With Safety
Service Guaranteed
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

Wholesome — DINNERS — Home Cooked
Daily, 50c-60c Sundays, 65c-75c
Special Luncheon, 50c
Reservations Desired
OLIVER AND MABEL CLOCK
121 ARGONNE DRIVE Kenmore—RI. 1166

A Beauty Shoppe of exclusive appointment
THE DAWN
851 Delavan Avenue at Delaware
Tel. Lincoln 5410
Mabel Rath Wedekindt

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Mabel Schottin
Residence Corsetiere
Spirella Foundations
Phone: Fi. 8648-W
Demonstration and consultation without obligation.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Lumber and Coal
PHONE 52

GLOVERSVILLE

Your baby deserves the best
CLAPP'S *original*
BABY SOUPS AND VEGETABLES
COLLINS & STILWELL
NEW SPRING STYLES
ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes
Charles Brookins
60 N. MAIN STREET
Lower the Cost of Dressing Well
H. I. ABDELLA INC.
7-11 CHURCH STREET
Greeting Cards
Mother's Day, Sunday, May 13
Cowles, Brown & Co.

CURTAINS and DRAPES
Ready Made or to Order
ARGERSINGER'S
The Best Quality at the Lowest Prices
PRIME MEATS and Vegetables FRESH FRUITS Monarch Foods
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Johnstown Gloversville

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile Insurance
40 NORTH MAIN STREET Phone 2777

AWNINGS
"TAYLOR MADE"
Nelson A. Taylor Co., Inc.
49 Bleecker Street Phone 2359-J

Remember Mother MAY 13
Louis Sherry, Page & Shaw and Gobelin Chocolates
We mail them anywhere.
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

DANISH PASTRY
FEATURED SATURDAYS
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
215 W. State Street Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE ST., ITHACA, N. Y.

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

JAMESTOWN

Landy Bros
Today Quality and Responsible Service cost you no more. We appreciate The Christian Science Monitor Advertising. Phone 7976
213 Hopkins Ave.
Our price schedule is the same as every other dependable concern.
Dyers Furriers Cleaners

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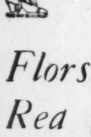

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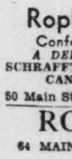

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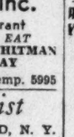

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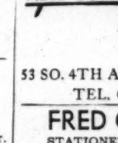

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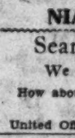

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BEAUTY SHOPPE
334 EAST GUN HILL ROAD
Between Decatur and Hull Avenues
Telephone for appointment
Olinville 2-9573

National City Bank Bldg.
BARBER SHOP
WHERE COURTESY AND SERVICE ARE PERFORMED
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EYES EXAMINED
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BRONX, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call
3Edgwick 3-0909

JACK'S
Special this month, our $7.00
PERMANENT WAVE $5.00
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Cor. Decatur Ave., Bronx

MAPLE SYRUP HONEY
MAPLE CREAM MAPLE SUGAR
Telephone REgent 4-5210—Visit or Call Us
We Deliver.
Natural Syrup Products Inc.
801 Lexington Ave., New York City
Around The Corner on 62nd St.
Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sat. 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Genuine Frederics' Vita Tonic $10
Other Permanent Waves $5-$7.50.
Dyed White and Bleached Hair.
A. BANHAM S. P. WOOD
Banwood Beauty Parlor
180 Lexington Avenue, N. Y. C.
A Banwood Creation. Cor. 31st Street Phone Murray Hill 4-5738 Write for Folder

NIAGARA FALLS

Searle's Drug Store
We Make Our Ice Cream
How about a tube of Tooth Paste or Shaving Cream?
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EJABÉ SERVICE
Stations at
SYLVAN BEACH and ONEIDA
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Edward's BEAUTY SALON
Specialist in
Frederic's Permanent Waving
299 WOLF'S LANE, ON THIRD STREET
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PORT CHESTER

Mother's Day—Sunday, May 13th
GIFT BAGS. $1.95, $2.95, $4.95
GOTHAM HOSE, 95c to $1.95 pair
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

Kesbec Quality
Service Stations
ESSOLENE
ESSO ESSOLUBE
427 N. Main Street Foot Byram Hill
Tel. 283 Tel. 4325

POUGHKEEPSIE

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y

SMITH BROTHERS
Famous Since 1847
Restaurant open until 9 p. m. Luncheonette and Fountain, 10:30 p. m.
FREE PARKING

"If it's made of Rubber we have it"
Baseball, Tennis
and Golf Supplies
SIRING BROTHERS
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
263 MAIN STREET

For desserts that will win hearty compliments, choose our luscious pies, delectable cakes and other fine bakery specialties.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET NEAR MARKET

Brock's Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET
The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

GUERNSEY MILK
Your children are entitled to the best milk offered to the public
WE HAVE IT
Call Frank H. Dahlim Phone 616-J
Gauthier Milk Corp.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

During Luckey's
65th
Anniversary
Sale
A special collection of genuine Oriental Rugs, complete assortment of types, designs and sizes for every room and every home.
Luckey Platt & Company

ROCHESTER

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FOR
MOTHER'S DAY
MAY 13th
Edith Ellis
CANDIES
WILL PLEASE HER
38 EAST AVENUE

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Ave. Monroe 6530

FRED WABNITZ
Market and Grocery
1087 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
Not How Cheap But How Good
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

PROJANSKY CO.
FUR STORAGE
Expert inspection . . . thorough cleaning and the advice and suggestion of FUR EXPERTS are included in our FRIGIDAIR FUR STORAGE service . . .
Furriers—Tailors to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337—338

INSURE
WITH
POTTER
STONE 3931—7380
539 GRANITE BUILDING

R. C. HOWLAND
Market and Grocery
QUALITY
Everything Good to Eat
We Cater to Delivery and Credit
1087 CLINTON AVE. SO. Monroe 590

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CARPENTRY AND MASONRY
INTERIOR DECORATING
EXTERIOR PAINTING
Genesee 2807-J 746 Woodbine Avenue

Bird Asphalt Roofs
Inlaid Roofing Company
450 St. Paul St. Tel. Main 6023
Ask for L. M. Paddock

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
PHONES CULVER 150

Rumford Baking Powder
ELDER'S
Market and Grocery
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

RAY BOYCE
FISK—FIRESTONE—GOODYEAR
TIRES
Vulcanizing—All Work Guaranteed
USED TIRES
1050 EAST MAIN STREET

ALICE J. MILLER
HARPER GRADUATE
Hair Dressing
Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Bldg. Stone 524

Pine Tree Food Shop
Sour Cream Cookies
Cinnamon Rolls *Pecan Rolls*
Chicken Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genessee 7800

Home Phone—Culver 5522-J
Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave., South
Main 1770

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

RYE

FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue and Ardsley Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone: 2094
Specializing in
Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Shade Trees, Vines and Perennials
By Appointment *Hours 9 to 6*

MAE-BLANCHE
BEAUTY PARLOR
22 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

JOHN HUTCHESON
Florist
PLANTS—SHRUBS
45 Penimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 1661

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

FRIGIDAIRE

$116.50
Plus
Gold
Bond
Dividends
THE CARL COMPANY

MAYTAG
and
APEX
Washing Machines
SALES and SERVICE
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys —— Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

We Specialize in
CURTAINS—DRAPES—SHADES
and Fancy RODS
to harmonize with the home.
The CURTAIN SHOP
326 State Street In Gazette Bldg.

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON, 124 Wall Street

Dobbs Hats
Mark Cross Gloves
HOLTZMANN
250 STATE STREET Phone 4-9510

NRA
Ask for Demonstration
AIR FLOW DE SOTO
or PLYMOUTH
FRANKLIN-WRIGHT CO., *Inc.*
De Soto—Plymouth Dealers
1012-14 STATE STREET Phone 2-8210

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

U. S. Royal Cord Tires Made of Tempered Rubber
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-256 STATE STREET

F. J. ILLINGWORTH
Fuel Oil—Gasoline
Lubricating Oil
PHONE 4-9149

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

EMPIRE WALLPAPER & PAINT CO. Inc.
Complete line of Wallpaper and Paints.
223-25 WEST WATER STREET

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
The Holzwarth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS for MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

BATTERY AND TIRE SERVICE
Kendall Oil, Accessories
Firestone
227 ORISKANY ST. W. PHONE 2-2438

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

We are introducing for $1 a new Rollins Stocking with double reinforced heel and toe, semi-sheer, with run stop lace top.
Furriers Since 1857
Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

It Will Pay You
to see our USED CARS
before you buy
Cole Chevrolet Motors, Inc.
Cor. Broadway and Lafayette St. Ph. 2-2177

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161

WATERTOWN

Every Mother Will Appreciate a Fresh Box of "Ephany Quality" High Grade Chocolates
Booras Confectionery
8 PADDOCK ARCADE

SPECIAL SALE for 1 WEEK ONLY, MAY 12TH to 19TH
Famous McCallum Ingrain Styles. Hosiery formerly $2.50, $1.95 and $1.65 now $1.55, $1.35 and $1.15.
MLLE. BLANCHE KOURANY
Parisian Art and Linen Shop
"in The Arcade"

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN (Continued)

VITALITY SHOES
—Sold in Watertown only at Empsall's
$6.00 and $6.75
One of America's great shoe values . . . in style, in quality, in comfort and in price! We're ready now with a large showing of Vitality shoes in WHITE!
EMPSALL'S

"Say It With Flowers" FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
Formerly with P. A. Bennett & Sons
116 Arsenal Street Phone 4125

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8632, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11, daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
Demonstration of Full Variety of
Kraft's Cheese
Kraft's Miracle Whip
Kraft's Malted Milk
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Avenue Phone W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

SUBURBAN-LAUNDRY
WHITE PLAINS
White Plains 8660
Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

RUG CLEANING!
We specialize in Cleaning and Shampooing Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets.
Also Repairing and Storing in Fireproof Warehouse
CARPENTER STORAGE, Inc.
Established 20 Years
107-121 Brookfield Street Ph. W. P. 473

THE BEST VALUES ARE ALWAYS OBTAINED FROM AN EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION
We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical
WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO., Inc.
82 Martine Ave. Tel. White Plains 3100

The Standard Barber Shop
Wishes to Announce
that a new policy of reduced prices has been adopted at this shop.
ALL HAIRCUTS 50c
Other prices have been reduced proportionately.
89 MAMARONECK AVENUE

M. STEIN Millinery
"Hats people talk about"
134 East Post Road

LA DEBUTANTE
Sportswear, Semi and Formal—Daytime Dresses
Roger Smith Hotel
Post Rd. and Chester Ave.
White Plains, N. Y.

Special for MOTHER'S DAY
Daniel Green Slippers.....$2.29
Kayser Silk Hosiery.....Pr. 95c
ROBERT ROTH
(in Balkin's)
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENTS $5 up
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
201 SO. LEXINGTON AVENUE
COR. POST ROAD Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

ANYTHING IN REAL ESTATE
A HOUSE, AN APARTMENT
A STORE OR ACREAGE
Have Several Unusual House Bargains
BARNEY GERARD LOUIS
REALTORS INSURANCE
1 East Post Road, Cor. South Lex. Avenue
Gerard Building Tel. 2548 W. P.

PROJANSKYS
Tailors, Furriers to Gentlewomen
COLD STORAGE on PREMISES
DRY CLEANING and PRESSING
Clothes Called For and Delivered
156 EAST POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 1129

WHITE PLAINS CARPET CLEANING CO.
ORIENTAL-CHINESE RUGS
CHENILLE-DOMESTIC CARPETS
THOROUGHLY CLEANED and SHAMPOOED
1 EAST POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 7036

Charles Feick, Florist
FLOWERS for MOTHER'S DAY
226 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4844
"Flowers of Distinction"

CUSTOM TAILORED
and READY-MADE SUITS for MEN
Stone's Clothes Shop
BAR BUILDING 199 MAIN STREET

L. A. SCHULMAN, Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
DRESSES COATS
MILLINERY LINGERIE

POST ROAD PRODUCE MARKET, Inc.
QUALITY FRUITS, MEATS, AND GROCERIES
19 East Post Road Phone W. P. 8680
Prompt Free Delivery

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Cold Handle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS "cold handle," which has just been patented by G. E. Reith (U. S. Patent No. 1,942,493), seems ever so much more sensible and convenient than the old-fashioned pot-holder. A cylinder of an insulating composition slips easily over the handle of any of our pots or pans. The clever thing about the invention, though, is the way Mr. Reith makes it stay there—a little hook engages in the hole usually used for hanging up the utensil, and there you are!

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Commercial Quilting Bee

TWO young women sent cards to elderly ladies in our town telling them that they were opening a community parlor for sociability and quilting. Many elderly ladies, they knew, craved companionship. The girls sold season tickets or single admissions. The women came with their patchwork, visited, had light refreshments, and made patchwork. The girls had a large number of patterns for quilt blocks that the women might copy, and other members brought many more for exchange. Some of the women hung the quilts on exhibition days, and sold them. The girls received a commission on the ones sold.

Mrs. M. S.

Printing Stationery

WITH only a small amount of equipment, I have been able to make personal printed stationery for friends, thereby earning spending money. For $1 I have been selling 100 sheets and 100 envelopes, all of one size. By buying 1000 of each at a time, the stock costs about 25 cents an order. The only equipment absolutely necessary is a small printing press, type, and ink. A set of monograms does not cost very much, but greatly enhances the beauty of the work.

Joe B.

Junior Cross-Word No. 176

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Native of Arabia.
5—Sound made by a snake.
9—Govern.
10—City in southwestern Russia.
11—Feminine suffix.
13—Raw metal.
14—Made shorter.
17—Suffix denoting LIKE.
18—Throng.
24—Before.
25—God of flocks and pastures.
26—Eager.
28—Island in Baltic Sea belonging to Sweden.
29—River in Siberia.
30—Inquires.

Down

1—Greek god of war.
2—Act with undue haste.
3—Too.
4—Exist.
5—Cry of surprise.
6—Common metal.
7—Withered.
8—Snow vehicle.
12—Cases for small articles.
15—Decay.
16—Superlative ending.
18—Repast.
19—Press.
20—City in Mexico.
21—Tall Javanese tree.
22—Opaque.
23—Son of Seth (Bib.).
27—Symbol for gallium.
28—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

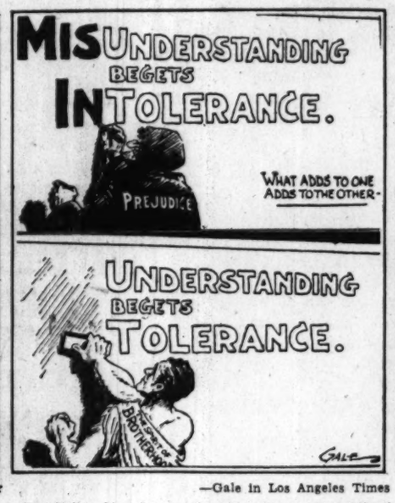
Cartoons of the Week

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
First "Out of the Red"

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
"Just to Remind You—"

—Page in Louisville Courier Journal
The Big Race

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
"The Line Forms at the Right!"



—Gale in Los Angeles Times
—And When You Lessen One You Lessen the Other!

—Cargill in Nashville Tennessean
And We Were Afraid Teacher Was Going to Flunk Him Again!

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Good newspaper men favor Anglo-Saxon words, and short sentences and paragraphs; they loathe vagueness, ambiguity and foggy expressions. They use transition words as skillfully as the good carpenter builds joints. They write what is clear, interesting, understandable, and readable!

"We think the Government is right in attempting to stop the atrocious fraud involved in foreign lotteries, largely promoted in the United States newspapers," declared Editor and Publisher in its editorial columns, Dec. 5, 1931.

"Due to the enormous maintenance costs of metropolitan newspaper editing and publishing, mergers and consolidations are the things of the hour, and old-established journals are dying right and left," declares Prof. George M. Miller of Idaho University, in the Churchman, April 1, 1934.

"The assiduous reporter never accepts 'No' for an answer. He either keeps after the first person whom he interviews, or he approaches the story from another angle," says Mac Dougall in "Reporting for Beginners" (Macmillan Company, New York).

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

320

He designed certain gifts which had all the earmarks of being especially useful for being sent from members of a family to other members of the home circle far off or relatives of the same family at appropriate seasons

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no defeat except from within. There is really no insurmountable barrier save your own inherent weakness of purpose.

—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

He—He

"He's always giggling, that fellow."

"A real he-he man eh?"—*Pearson's.*

Appeal

Chicanelli, who had to leave on a journey before the end of a case begun against him by a neighbor, gave orders to his lawyer to let him know the result by telegraph. After several days he got the following telegram: "Right has triumphed."

He at once telegraphed back: "Appeal immediately!"—*Il Mundo Umoristico.*

Cause and Effect

They had just become engaged.

"I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your troubles."

"But, darling," he murmured, "I have none."

"No," she agreed "but I mean when we are married."

Supply and Demand

"Daddy said there was not another woman in the world like you, Auntie."

"That was very flattering of him."

"And he said it was a good thing, too."

Twins in the Tub

The Twins Were Celebrating Their First Anniversary, When In Popped Mrs. E. M. Jackes, Islington, Ontario, and Snapped a Jolly Picture—for Which We Gladly Award Her a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB and a Dollar.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Caleb

CALEB the son of Jephunneh was one of the twelve men sent by Moses to spy out the land of Canaan (Num. 13:6). On their return, he and Joshua encouraged the people to go forward and occupy the land which God had promised them; but their hearers were overcome by the doubts and fears of the remaining ten spies. Thereupon the Hebrews were called upon to complete 40 years wandering in the wilderness; and it was announced that only two among them, Caleb and Joshua, would finally enter Canaan (Num. 14:30-34).

It is said of Caleb that he "wholly followed the LORD" (Deut. 1:36; Josh. 14:9, 14). Speaking at the age of 85, and referring to the time when he went forth as a spy at the age of 40, Caleb said: "As my strength was then, so is my strength now"; moreover, as it were in proof of his claim, he was ready to lead a force to attack the giant sons of Anak or anakim, who lived near Hebron (Josh. 14:12). Joshua 15:13, 14 records that he succeeded in defeating them, and obtained the territory they had held, as his own heritage.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts of the Thinkers

There is no joy but calm.
—*Tennyson.*

Work, as though work alone thine end could gain;
But pray to God as though all work were vain.
—*D'Arcy Thompson.*

Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer.—*Young.*

An excuse is a lie guarded.—*Swift.*

No perfect thing is too small for eternal recollection. — *Arthur Symons.*

He ne'er is crowned
With immortality who fears to follow
Where airy voices lead.
—*Keats.*

The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er,
So, calm are we when passions are no more.
—*Waller.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Turns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Norfolk, Va.

A NEGRO had been given a radio set, but it was in need of repair. He went to a radio expert to ascertain how much it would cost to have it put in good condition.

The radio man named his price, but the expression of pleased expectancy on the face of the Negro changed to one of disappointment as he explained that he could not afford to have the work done.

The repair man hesitated a moment, then said: "Well, if you can't afford to have it repaired, you can't afford to have it without repair, so I'll fix it for you without charge."

This he did, and received the profuse thanks of the grateful Negro.

Time passed and the incident was nearly forgotten by the radio repair man, when the Negro again appeared in the office. "Boss," he said, "I couldn't pay you when you fixed my radio; but here are four repair orders I am bringing you from people I know. Maybe they will be enough to pay you for what you did for me."

The orders proved to be very good ones, and amounted to far more than enough to remunerate the repair man for his former generosity.

Your Camera

Selection of Grades of Paper

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

DEVELOPING-OUT paper, a favorite among amateurs for making prints, is furnished in several different grades and contrasts, which the manufacturers designate by various symbols.

In order that the beginner may not be confused, let us call the degrees "soft" for very dense negatives, "normal" for the average negative, "hard" or "contrast" for a thin negative, and "extra hard" for negatives which contain very little detail.

It is suggested that the negatives for printing be sorted into these groups. The very dense negatives will be so nearly opaque that it is almost impossible to see any light through them. These should be grouped and the softest grade of paper used in printing them. These films will require strong light or long exposure to the light in printing.

The "normal" group will consist of those negatives in which there are no excessive contrasts. The detail will be seen even in the shadows. The high lights will not be opaque. The exposure was correct and they were properly developed, and no difficulty should be experienced in making prints.

The negatives to be printed on the "hard" or "contrast" paper will be either thin with detail or lacking detail, having detail only in the half tones (the tones between the shadows and the high lights). This group will make fair prints.

The "extra" contrast paper will be necessary when the negatives are so thin that they approximate clear film with very faint detail. It will be impossible to produce pleasing pictures from this group, but it will make possible the printing of otherwise unprintable negatives.

When your negatives have been sorted into these four groups there should be no question as to what grade of paper to use.

Daily Anecdote

Ambassador and Inventor

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S personal appearance was not such that one would immediately recognize him as a distinguished man. The story is told that when he was Ambassador to the Court of Saint James's a woman who was about to be presented to the King noticed Franklin, and because of his exceedingly plain appearance, inquired who he was.

"That, madam," answered her escort, "is Benjamin Franklin, the Ambassador from North America."

"The North American Ambassador, so shabbily dressed!" exclaimed the lady.

"Hush, madam," whispered her escort, "he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —Big Ben

By CARMACK

This morning I had a feeling the Boss was oversleeping, so I decided to try a new trick on him—
Going to the door I barked and asked him to get up and open it for me—
And he finally crawled out and did it—
I then went out into the hall and after waiting a moment or two I peeked in to see if he was staying up—he was—
So I said to myself—"That worked pretty slick—Guess I'll have to try it again sometime"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

War Debts—a Salvage Job

WHAT can be salvaged out of the war debt wreckage? Can the United States collect anything more from debtors gratuitously affronted by the Johnson Act? Can Britain, France, Italy and all the other debtors save themselves from final classification as repudiators of their obligations? Above all, can the nations rescue any scraps of mutual good will, so shredded by constant bickering?

These things are worth saving. And it would seem that fifteen years' experience with wrong methods might have brought the governments to some willingness to try another way. For the debtor and creditor peoples the choice is clear. They must choose between some salvage and total loss. They must decide whether they want to avoid default or justify it—to themselves. They can either reach a settlement or make beautiful explanations of their inability to settle. Will they make a last effort to save their reputations and their money, or will they continue to indulge their fancy for futile recriminations?

It must be confessed that the disposition of the nations shows no great improvement and hope of salvage is slim. At the moment it rests largely on the possibility that President Roosevelt can circumvent the Johnson Act. A few days ago an official interpretation of that act by Attorney-General Cummings foreshadowed an effort to save war debtors who made token payments from classification as defaulters. But the wording of the act is specific. It bars any person from selling securities or making a loan to any "foreign government or political subdivision thereof . . . while it is in default in the payment of its obligations, *or any part thereof*, to the Government of the United States."

That seems to leave no room for token payments. And the report that Congress intended the Johnson Act as a bar to any more of them has alarmed debtors. They seek definite assurance that the President has authority to declare that those who make such gestures are not in default. Spokesmen for debtor countries announce they will not make any payment unless such assurance can be had. That may be a natural attitude. So also is the impatience of Congress with the fiction of token payments.

But we cannot be concerned now with naturalness or the justification of grievances on both sides. The question today is, What can be salvaged? If it will do any good to continue gesturing with 5 per cent payments, the creditor and the debtors may do well to find a way around the Johnson Act. But any such effort is only a staving off of the necessity for a real settlement.

Anything that can be salvaged should be welcomed. Especially if in the salvaging process the nations show that they have gained some appreciation of the fact that justification of oneself and condemnation of others do not make for satisfactory relations. Consideration of what the other fellow is thinking is as essential in diplomacy as in managing children. If the nations can even glimpse that fact, they will have salvaged something from the war debt wreckage.

Sweet Are the Uses of Advertisement

AMERICAN it may be, as its name implies; but the American Artists' Professional League shows it does not understand the traditionally American uses of art in its cannonading of the Post Office Department over the Mother's Day postage stamp.

Notwithstanding all that has been said abroad and at home about the alleged American lack of appreciation for art, it is undeniable that art, or some of it, is appreciated in certain quarters in America. Does not a demure lady from one of the treasure pieces of European art bring a certain brand of breakfast cocoa to the tables of thousands of American homes? And does not another beguile the buyer of mineral water? And does not the incomparable Venus de Milo identify a select manufacturer's lead pencils? And does not the Flemish school of painting in particular have its great names immortalized in cigar labels?

Indeed, sweet are the uses of advertisement where art is concerned—if the artist is willing and gets paid for it. But some artists are funny that way. They are particular about what is done with their pictures after they are painted. Some are even concerned over what is done with other artists' pictures, as in the Artists' League's resentment at the "mutilation" of James McNeill Whistler's portrait of his mother in reproducing it on the new stamp.

Of course, it will be understood among stamp collectors at least why the feet and background of the famous painting had to be sacrificed in reducing it to the dimensions even of an oversized item for their albums. Incidentally one wonders if life is being made easier or harder for philatelists by the swelling stream of commemorative issues on every conceivable subject.

But the worst offense to the artists' taste has been officially explained. The vase of flowers in the corner is in recognition of the Mother's Day carnation. Ah, yes, it really wouldn't be Mother's Day any more if you didn't say it with flowers. Perhaps, the florists having had their turn, next year's design will include a box of candy rampant or a winged telegraph blank.

No, the "art for art's sake" artist is strangely oblivious to the real market for art in America. Or if he does throw up his palette and go commercial for the glorification of face creams or cigarettes or motorcar bodies, who knows but what the oft-complained lack of adequate copyright laws in the United States has something to do with it and he has decided it is best to collect when he can? At any rate, it is probably only a matter of a few years before the haberdashery industry will award to some budding master the doubtful honor of being the patron artist of Father's Day.

"Nationalizing" Silver

SOME time ago a New York broker gave a dinner to the members of the silver bloc in Washington. He is the broker for the accounts of many speculators. Now it ought to be the turn of the speculators themselves to band together and entertain the members of the silver bloc. For, if the news from Washington has any foundation in fact, the President is about to submit to a campaign which will enrich those speculators by millions of dollars. Their vast holdings are said to be on the eve of being "nationalized," that is, bought by the American taxpayer.

Silver reached the lowest price on record on Dec. 3, 1932. The quotation was 24⅝ cents an ounce. Yesterday the closing quotation was 43¾ cents, a rise of close on 80 per cent in the space of eighteen months. The so-called "statistical" position of silver has not improved to the extent of accounting for such a boost. Nor can the depreciation of the dollar be given the credit. Most of the rise is due to the abnormal demands of speculators who have been buying silver all over the world in anticipation that President Roosevelt would yield to the silver clamor. They must now be congratulating themselves on their foresight.

Under the scheme to "nationalize" all "free" stocks in the country, which seems to have won the President's consent, the American taxpayer would buy "at a price to be determined, but at not more than 50 cents an ounce," all the metal which the clever speculators have been accumulating.

This bonus to the speculators is over and above the bounty which is paid to the American silver producers. On December 21, last year, when silver prices were ruling at 43 cents, the President announced that the United States Government would buy all the newly mined silver produced in the United States for four years at 64½ cents an ounce. Hence the silver producer is being paid for his product an artificial price 50 per cent above the market quotation. Undoubtedly the President, as an expert middle-of-the-roader, hoped that his action would satisfy the silver enthusiasts. How grievously he has been mistaken is apparent from the history of Congress since December 21. Silver agitation grows by what it feeds upon, and one of the enthusiasts went so far recently as to express his sorrow that there was so little silver in the world that the American taxpayer could buy!

The silver enthusiast has dug out many weird arguments in support of his cause. His object is to show that silver is the universal panacea. Last week-end, for instance, when the President was supposedly concerned over Japanese competition in South America, a silverite got a lot of space in the newspapers for the explanation that the Japanese "menace" could be laid by doing something more for silver. The argument was very simple. According to the New York Times, "It was argued that if the United States entered the world market and bought silver, the price would go up. This would force up production costs in Japan and other countries on a silver basis, and put them upon something like a cost-production parity with the United States."

The trouble with the argument is that it is too simple. Japan is *not* on a silver standard, so any rise in the price of silver would not make any difference to its currency. Like Britain, Japan is on a paper standard.

Perhaps, however, the report of the President's agreement is unintelligent anticipation. The White House statement merely says that the possibility of nationalizing the speculators' stocks was "explored." It is to be hoped that it will stay in the realm of exploration and that the President will stop short at handing out a subsidy to the speculators as well as to the silver miners.

The Local Layer of Government

THIRTY years ago the social and economic radius of the average American was fixed by the distance he could travel in a day. The automobile, telephone and radio have changed all that. A veritable revolution in mobility has occurred. As the range of life has expanded, the tempo has quickened.

Local government has not kept up with the procession. Not only changes in transportation, but changes in the functions, services and demands upon local units account for its falling behind.

Going further back, when the prevailing patterns of local government were designed 150 years ago, its principal functions were the protection of life and property, administration of justice, distribution of poor relief, construction and repair of local roads, and operation of neighborhood schools. All of these services then lent themselves to small units of administration. Now the functions have been so expanded and the character of the services so altered that these areas are suitable neither as units of administration nor of taxation. Moreover, a broader concept of government has narrowed the field of local responsibility. A steady, but generally belated, transfer of functions from smaller to larger jurisdictions has followed.

The number of townships in the United States today probably exceeds 25,000. The North and East—north of the Mason and Dixon line—have been the strongholds of township government, but eventually towns spread out to the Rockies. Now the criticism is insistently heard that the township no longer has an excuse for being. It merely adds to the expense and complexity of government without rendering a *quid pro quo* in service. Under modern conditions township government is on the defensive, if not on the way out. The depression has accentuated the trend.

Yet in earlier days the town and town meetings stood for representative government in its purest and simplest form. They not only represented home rule, but were a training school of government. Sentiment still clings to them. But the impact of reality upon sentiment is too strong to be withstood. Whether township government disappears or merely diminishes, it has made a permanent contribution. But further contributions will come largely through the disappearance of such governments or a better adjustment to the other layers. This process is already advanced in many states. Changes of form in local government, with the surrender of some powers, are inevitable.

If one could stand by the road and watch the trends of modern community life march past, he would see two pronounced trends, going in opposite directions. The trend of local *government*—i. e., administration—is headed away from the town to the county and larger units. The social trend of *community living*—unofficial, social development—is headed in the other direction, toward greater activity in and by the community itself, but that activity is social, civic, educational and ameliorative rather than governmental.

Local government must come from a unit large enough for efficient administration and taxation like the county and, in many fields, the state. This does not mean that local government is disappearing. It is merely changing and adapting. The forces of public opinion, of community development along progressive lines and the interpretation of the needs of the smaller communities to the larger governing and appropriating units may bring not less but more efficient local government.

Tax Collection or Politics?

PROBABLY it is just as well for the Roosevelt Administration that the income tax suit against Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, has ended with apparently less public attention than it at first seemed destined to arouse. The marked willingness of Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney-General, to accept the "no bill" returned by the Pittsburgh grand jury which was asked to indict Mr. Mellon seems the willingness of a man who has picked up something hot.

It may be that the Administration was really "treating Mr. Mellon as it would treat anybody else," but one questions whether it is really the general practice of the Treasury to turn cases over to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution before making a civil claim for the taxes in dispute. And if so, would not the prosecutions number considerably more than the four among which this suit was announced? Is it entirely clear, after all, that Mr. Mellon's prominence as a Republican had nothing to do with the Democratic Attorney-General's action?

Perhaps it is unfortunate that the general public has heard more of Mr. Cummings as a member and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee than as a legal light. But it would be still more unfortunate if the public should have reason to suspect that justice was being subordinated to politics in the department that exalts the name of justice.

Mary of Scotland

Book of the Day

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS will always, I suppose, be the subject of keen controversy—of passionate advocacy on one side and of passionate denunciation on the other. Romanticism contends with realism, the Roman Catholic with the Protestant, the Scot with the Englishman; and permeating all is the natural, but distorting, influence of our human sympathy with misfortune. The "judgment of history," to which men are so fond of appealing, is here a travesty; history speaks with many voices and is the slave of prejudice.

I think not many historians have overcome this prejudice more completely than Miss Marjorie Bowen (MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by Marjorie Bowen. London: Lane. 15s. net). If any biographer of Mary can be called impartial, she deserves to be so called. She is, for instance, far more judicial than Judge Parry, who in his recent pleasant book showed himself merely a skillful counsel for the defense.

A Series of Awkward Facts

The fact is that if you assume Mary's guilt everything becomes simple; if you want to show her as an injured innocent you have to explain away a whole series of awkward facts. You can plausibly argue against one, two or three; but the cumulative force of so many is all but irresistible. Worse still, perhaps, is the plain truth that to prove Mary a saint you have first to prove her a fool. No innocent person, of ordinary intelligence, ever behaved more exactly as a guilty person would behave than did Mary during many consecutive months. We may add that no one, in so dangerous a position as Elizabeth, ever treated a rival with more consideration than Elizabeth showed to Mary during many years.

Painstaking and Honest

All this is brought out calmly and clearly by Miss Bowen in this painstaking and honest book. There is no stressing of the case, no bias against the prisoner at the bar. Where things are uncertain, as with regard to Maitland of Lethington, she leaves them uncertain. But she makes it quite clear that there is one hypothesis, and one only, that fits the ascertained facts.

It is therefore a pity that she makes, through oversight, some errors which deform her work unnecessarily, and that she plays havoc with her relative pronouns. As for the paragraphing, its effect is to disturb the reader with constant shocks. A little attention would have avoided all these mistakes, and would have increased the value of the book.

E. E. KELLETT.

Aesthetics for the Chinese Coolie

TO A Chinese laborer or peasant who supports a wife, an ancient father and mother, and several children on the equivalent of a few United States dollars a month, twenty cents "Mexican"—less than seven American pennies—is a lot of money. It represents, perhaps, a day's food for the entire household. It is a sum to be considered carefully, to be put away in a safe place until it is dispensed in a diffusion of coppers for the necessaries of life.

One day when a group of laborers were putting up a wall in our garden, I eavesdropped shamelessly when I saw them stop work—as they often did—to chat over the inevitable, long-sipped cups of pale tea. They were discussing money and what it could buy in the same manner as a group of commuters at home, as they took the 8:15 into town for the day. But their conversation was punctuated with the mention of tiny sums: "three coppers . . . four cents . . . forty coppers . . . fifteen cents . . . fifty cents . . . sixty-five cents."

For them, the loss of a dollar is a calamity. Many of them live their lives in debt—sometimes to the extent of tens, even hundreds of dollars—for the sake of the elegant weddings and funerals which are their measures of earthly prestige. They are weighed down by the highly magnified value of the copper and its purchasing power. And those people in Occidental countries who, during the "depression," have reckoned the reductions in their incomes by dollars, would still be obliged to economize a thousandfold in order to reduce their standard of living to the copper-coin basis of the Oriental masses. How threadbare a life can be, and yet how fully lived notwithstanding, is one of the amazing lessons learned by residence in the East.

The most that the Chinese coolie folk can expect in the way of luxury and refinement is a new padded suit of clothes at New Year time. A copper spent for a sugared cherry-apple from the strolling vendor of sweets is an extravagance. They bargain and haggle good working time away to compromise on a price of eleven cents for a yard of cloth—instead of fifteen cents, as originally stipulated by the cloth seller, or seven cents, as suggested by the prospective buyer. Household servants expect—and extract—their inalienable 10 per cent commission on any purchase made on the premises, even if the "cumshaw" is only two or three coppers. And foreigners are looked down upon with contempt, albeit with smug complacency, as gross exponents of prodigality and foolish waste.

* * *

What chance, then, has the Chinese coolie to indulge in the arts for which the two fundamental requirements are at least a little economic independence and a little leisure? To think of a member of the coolie class as attending concerts, theaters and operas, as frequenting libraries and art museums, is laughable. It is not, however, *pathetically* laughable; for the coolie has been dispensing with these adjuncts for 3000 years and has, indeed, got along well enough without them. After the first hour of gaping and wondering at each of these institutions of the fine arts, he would be distinctly bored. And though, through a long and slow process, mass education might eventually be desirable, it should be achieved through an assimilation of centuries rather than decades.

The inadvisability of too hasty education is shown on every hand, where many Chinese who have been too suddenly hustled out of their age-old equilibrium by shortsighted westerners are now in the throes of bewilderment—misfits who belong neither to one civilization nor the other. There are exceptions, of course, who have adjusted themselves satisfactorily; but a large part of Young China is now stumbling in intellectual and æsthetic chaos. The fine classical traditions of Chinese literature, the gracious and mellowed style of the old scroll paintings are frequently giving place to unnatural, occidentalized productions which are merely garish combinations of half-grasped western technique and topsy-turvy Chinese subject matter.

Left to himself, the Chinese coolie or petty farmer is a fairly contented fellow. The northern Chinese, especially, is happy-go-lucky, with a sublime lack of ambition; it is from the South, hotbed of revolution and Communism, that a wave of turbulence occasionally rolls over the enormous country. But in general the coolie is not dissatisfied with his lot.

If one can adjust one's point of view to an incredibly meager economic scale, one will be able to see that the humble Chinese manages to wring an enjoyment out of life which, proportionately, may be as intense as our own because of tiny things vastly magnified. His life is not, after all, so immured in the grubbing for existence as to be entirely without its æsthetics.

In our neighborhood, I know of several wee huts, a few dirty tea shops, where a single flowering plant is tended in its clay pot. Usually it is a geranium whose root, perhaps, was found on a trash heap or given away by the gardener of a foreign family. It is displayed prominently and with pride, and receives a daily apportionment of water which, it must be admitted, could usually be spent to considerable advantage on the faces of the owners.

* * *

Last summer, not far from our house, the amiable occupants of the very poorest hovel of a tea house started a melon vine growing on their roof. They owned not a foot of soil beyond the three or four square yards where the tea tables and benches were placed. But there were a few spare inches in which to start the roots, and the vines were trained in a luscious canopy over the low mud roof. It is true that the affable family's interest in their melon vine was partly gastronomic and economic; but they were as lavish in their admiration of the artistic effect as if they had suddenly come into possession of a suburban estate.

In the adjacent village someone bought, a few weeks ago, a wheezing skeleton of a Chinese fiddle from a street vendor. If one chose to be annoyed by it, this sound could easily drive one to distraction; it is easier and more innocuous merely to be amused. For the fiddler is the envy of the village. He and his music have acquired a local fame more concentrated, if less expansive, than that of the Ysaye of whom they have never heard; and the finest Stradivarius would doubtless seem to have a dull sound compared to the exquisite squeak of the fiddle to which their ears have held the measurement of æsthetic joy.

To them, beauty marches in the soiled red-and-green grandeur of processions, emblems of awe and dignity. It lies in the sprigs of flowers which the women break from trees or low plants in passing, and slip into the sleek black knots of their hair; in the gay artificial flowers which they wear at the New Year season, and at weddings; and, perhaps most of all, in the lovely pink lotus lanterns at the beautiful nocturnal festival on the Fifteenth Day of the Seventh Moon.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

"You Recall That in 1588 . . ."

"WHY doesn't somebody answer him?" . . . I distinctly remember leaning over in our family pew to ask my mother that question one Sunday in my sixth or seventh year. It was in the time when children were taken to morning service quite regularly. I subsided at my mother's whispered, "later"; but when I repeated the question at home, I found little satisfaction in being told that, "He doesn't expect an answer."

I continued to be annoyed by ecclesiastical queries which hung fire until, a few years later, a brown book of rhetoric informed me that there are tricks even in the oratorical trade. Then I no longer felt that something should be done in response to such moving appeals as, "I ask you if there is an Ezekiel among us today"; "Men of the church will you rise to this opportunity"; or, "Whither were the Children of Israel bound"! Once, before my enlightenment, an older friend took me to a young people's meeting at which the speaker opened his address by asking, "What is education, my young friends, what is education?" Strangely enough, that very week I had heard some adults discuss the topic of the evening, and one adult whom I considered very sensible, had said, "Education is an attitude of mind." Therefore, in the pause, I told him what education is, but the reception of my aid was such as to help prepare me for the book of rhetoric. It was one of those situations in which one knows something is not quite right; but can't just put his finger on what is wrong! There are today at least *fewer* rhetorical questions flung into the air to annoy the young than there were in my childhood.

* * *

Every age has its grievance. Now, to me, there is nothing more irritating in public address than the suave "you recall" phrase, or its equivalent. . . . "In the third year of the Ming dynasty, as you well know, Chow Foy Mein married the second favorite daughter of the Emperor." You know nothing of the sort; and you have a sneaking suspicion that the speaker has come across the fact within the last twenty-four hours. . . . "Gemistus Pletho, as I am sure you will recall, in 1440 began to copy line after line of Aristotle." You can't very well recall it because you never heard it: but you make a guess that before the speaker prepared his paper on, "Monasteries Today and Yesterday," he brushed up on the details of "The Cloister and the Hearth," which both he and you were inclined to skip in your sophomore years. . . . "There is no need to tell this audience that exactly 108 years elapsed between the death of the first Æthelred, and the coronation of Æthelred the Unready." Whereupon, "this audience" can be pretty sure that the speaker was closeted with Green's Short History prior to writing his address.

When the young rector, greatly in demand as a speaker, tosses out as lightly as if he were sending a balloon into the Mothers' Study Group, "Mahavira, the founder of Jainism, you recollect, passed away in 529 B. C., just twenty years previous to the birth of Confucius," he is not altogether unaware that during the last few years the mothers have not been able to go into comparative religion very thoroughly.

* * *

The Thursday Morning Club engaged Mrs. Cummington Smythe to keep us, bimonthly, abreast of the day. She sketched our background in one lecture. I could almost see her laugh up her graceful chiffon sleeve as she "reviewed" a list of "essential dates which every member of this club carries in some recess of her mind." I am not a rapid writer, and the stock of lead in my silver pencil had to be replenished; so I know that Mrs. Cummington Smythe did not—as my notes would indicate—jump from 538 B. C. when Cyrus captured Babylonia to 836 A. D. when Æthelwulf was crowned king, and then to 1170 when the University of Paris was founded. Mrs. Smythe gushingly gave us more credit than that. She really apologized for taking our time to mention what all of us knew so well. I am sure, however, that she did *not* include fourteen hundred and ninety-two when Columbus sailed the ocean blue, nor seventeen hundred and seventy-five hardly a man is now alive. That would have been almost vulgar.

Occasionally I attend a forum conducted by a brilliant young journalist. If you are early you get an armchair, which necessitates sitting in the front ranks. The other evening I was early. The question under discussion had something to do with the freedom of the press. Suddenly the speaker ran his hand through what hair he had, took out his handkerchief, and fixed his eyes on me.

"Caxton, you'll recall, printed the first book in England in 1477," he exploded.

I fooled him. It's one of the seven dates I know.

M. DOROTHY WOODRUFF.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Two Can Lose Game

NOTHING could better illustrate the folly of meeting economic situations by unecomonic measures than the retaliatory retort of Russia to the retaliatory Johnson bill, denying business credit to the people of any nation in default on war debts. Retaliation is a game which both will play if either does. When both do, both are wrong and both lose. . . .

We want to do business with Russia and Russia wants to do it with us. To do that requires business credits, which we are willing to extend and Russia is anxious to receive. The Soviet Government has, so far, met all the obligations it has made. Its credit, on future obligations, is at least to this extent good. The question of the war debts of its Tsarist and Kerensky predecessors is not directly involved. That question also exists and must be settled, but it is a separate one. . . .

When you try to do business by fighting methods, you may win the fight—but you lose the business.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Aim to Build Up, Not Tear Down

THE world should be bettered, yes. But it should not be bettered by tearing down all the good that has been achieved slowly through the course of the centuries. . . . The order of the day in the economic world and in industry is to retain that which is good—that which has been proven sound by long experience—and to eliminate and reject that which is unsound, and to add to that which is sound betterments which science and evolution of thought and experiment show to be real improvement. There is no rhyme or reason in any . . . scheme . . . which contemplates ripping to pieces all that has been gained in economic development, and destroying the whole structure, while offering nothing as a substitute which has been time-tested.—*Pasadena* (Calif.) *Star-News.*